

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1920

GUTHRIE-LORENZ



General Directions to Customers

Des Moines, January, 1920.

The attention of our customers is respectfully called to the following directions, which will, if followed, be an aid to our customers as well as ourselves.

ORDER EARLY—It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent in early. We aim to send off all orders the same or next day after receipt, but during the rush season this is impossible—hence the advisability of ordering early.

FORWARDING—We deliver, postage paid, to any post office in the United States. Vegetable and Flower Seeds in packets, ounces and pounds, at catalog prices, except where otherwise noted; but it will be much cheaper to the purchaser if goods are ordered sent by Express or Freight at their expense, when ordering in any quantity. Agricultural Seeds, Implements and other bulky and heavy goods can only be sent by freight or express at purchaser's expense.

PACKING—No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to Freight Depots or Express Offices in Des Moines.

REMITTANCES—Should be made by Post Office Money Order, Drafts, or Express Money Orders. When remittances are made in any other manner than above it is at your risk. Where it is not possible to obtain these the letter should be registered. Postage Stamps will be found a convenient method of remitting for small amounts.

FOREIGN STAMPS NOT ACCEPTED.

COIN SHOULD NOT BE SENT BY MAIL

CASH WITH ORDER—Please send remittance with the order sufficient to cover the whole bill. We decline to send goods "Collect on Delivery," unless remittance be made on account to guarantee acceptance.

ERRORS—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, striving to do a little more than we offer; each order being filled by responsible heads of departments; yet in the press of business errors sometimes occur, in which event we wish to be promptly notified of the fact and will make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please keep copies of all your orders for comparison.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PACKAGES—We endeavor to secure the safe arrival of packages of Seeds and Bulbs in good condition in every case. If a package is injured or lost, by Mail or Express, we will replace it as soon as informed of the fact. Frequently it happens that orders never reach us, or are without signature. When customers fail to receive their packages in a reasonable time, they should inform us, and at the same time send a copy of their order and any other information necessary to trace the goods. Complaints must be made on receipt of goods.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—Please remember to write your **Name, Post Office, County and State**; also give street and number or P. O. Box, as distinctly as possible; also **nearest Express Office**.

NON-WARRANTY—While it is one of our infallible rules to be absolutely certain of the kind and quality of every seed we sell, which under proper conditions produce satisfactory results; yet most of the failures with seeds, plants and bulbs are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather, or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success. We give no warranty express or implied as to description, quality or productiveness of any of the seeds, plants or bulbs that we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, and every order for articles named in this catalog will be executed on these conditions only. It must however, be plain to every one who gives the matter the slightest thought, that it is to our best interests to send out only such stock as will not only grow, but prove true to name and description.

GUTHRIE-LORENZ CO.


President.

421-423 Seventh St.

DES MOINES, IOWA

INDEX

Abronia	3	Endive	35	Narcissus	24
Achillea	2	Escholtzia	9	Nasturtiums	15
Ageratum	2	Euphorbia	9	Nest Eggs	58
Alyssum	2	Everlastings	9	Nicotiana	15
Amaranthus	4			Nigella	15
Antirrhinum	4	Fertilizers	52	Oat Sprouters	58
Aquilegia	4	Forget-Me-Not	10	Oenothera	16
Asparagus	26	Four O'Clock	10	Okra	40
Asters	3	Fox Glove	10	Onion Seed	40-41
		Freesia	24	Onion Sets	41
Bachelor's Button	4	Fruit Growers' Supplies	63	Ornamental Grass	16
Balsam	5			Oxalis	24
Beans	26-28	Gaillardia	10	Pansies	18
Beets	28-29	Garden Pinks	8	Parsley	43
Bird Supplies	64	Garden Tools	52-53	Parsnip	43
Brachycome	5	Geranium Seed	10	Peas	44-45
Browallia	4	Gladiolus Bulbs	22	Peanuts	41
Brussels Sprouts	28	Gloxinia	10	Pepper	42
Bryonopsis	4	Godetia	10	Peonies	25
		Golden Rod	11	Petunia	16
Cabbage	30-31	Gourds	11	Phlox	16
Cacalia	5	Grinding Mills	59	Pop Corn	33
Calendula	6	Ground Cherry	50	Poppies	17
California Poppy	9	Gypsophila	11	Poultry Fence	60
Calliopsis	5			Poultry Foods	62
Campanula	5	Helianthus	11	Poultry Remedies	60-62
Canary Bird Vine	5	Heliotrope	11	Portulaca	17
Candytuft	6	Herbs	51	Potatoes	45
Canna Bulbs	23	Hibiscus	11	Primula	17
Canna Seeds	5	Hollyhocks	12	Pumpkin	42-43
Caponizing Sets	59	Hop Vine	11	Pyrethrum	16
Carnation	6	Hunneemannia	12		
Carrots	32	Hyacinth Beans	12	Radish	46-47
Castor Beans	6	Hyacinth Bulbs	24	Rainbow Corn	19
Cat Supplies	64			Rhubarb	47
Cauliflower	32	Ice Plant	12	Ruta Baga	51
Celeriac	32	Incubators	63		
Celery	34	Insecticides	55-56	Salpiglossis	19
Chicory	31	Ionopsidium	12	Salsify	47
Chinese Lilies	24	Iris	25	Salvia	19
Chinese Woolflower	7			Scabiosa	15
Chrysanthemums	6	Jack and the Bean Stalk	19	Scarlet Runner Beans	20
Cinnamon Vine	23	Job's Tears	12	Schizanthus	20
Clarkia	5			Seeders	54
Cobaea Scandens	6	Kale	36	Shasta Daisy	9
Cockscomb	7	Kenilworth Ivy	12	Smilax	20
Coleus	7	Kohl Rabi	36	Snap Dragon	4
Columbine	4			Snow Drops	24
Coops	57	Lantana	12	Spray Pumps	54-55
Coreopsis	6	Larkspur	13	Spinach	49
Corn Salad	31	Lathyrus	13	Squash	48
Corn, Sweet	33	Lavender	12	Stocks	19
Corn Sheller	59	Lawn Seeds	52	Sunflower, Double	11
Cosmos	7	Lawn Sprinklers	54	Sunflower, Single	20
Crocus	24	Leek	36	Sweet Peas	20
Cress	31	Leg Bands	58	Sweet Rocket	21
Cucumber	34-35	Lettuce	37	Sweet Sultan	21
Cucumber, Wild	7	Lilies	25	Sweet Williams	21
Cyclamen	7	Lily of the Valley	23	Swiss Chard	28
Cypress Vine	8	Linum	13		
		Lobelia	13	Thermometers	58
Daffodils	23	Lupin	12	Thunbergia	21
Dahlia Bulbs	22	Lychnis	13	Tobacco	51
Dahlia Seed	8			Tomatoes	49-50
Daisies	8-9	Marigold	14	Trap Nests	59
Datura	9	Maderia Vine	23	Tube Rose Bulbs	22
Dianthus	8	Maurandia	13	Tulip Bulbs	24
Dog Supplies	64	Melons	38-39	Turnip	51
Drinking Fountains	57	Mexican Burning Bush	13		
Dusty Miller	9	Mignonette	14	Verbena	21
		Moisture Gauge	58	Vinca	21
Echeveria	9	Moon Flower	15		
Egg Boxes	59	Moss Rose	17	Wallflower	21
Egg Crates	59	Morning Glory	14		
Egg Plant	35	Mourning Bride	15	Zinnias	21
Egg Testers	58	Mushroom	36		
Elephant Ears	23	Mustard	40		

Flower Seeds



ALYSSUM (Sweet)

ANNUALS attain full growth from seed, flower and die in one year.

BIENNIALS grow from seed one year, bloom and die the next, though some varieties bloom the first season when sown early.

PERENNIALS last for several years, blooming annually after the first season, though some varieties will bloom the first season if sown early.



Achillea

ALYSSUM (Sweet)

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow)—Dwarf, compact habit, 4 to 6 inches high. Begins to bloom when quite small, and is a solid mass of white from spring to late in autumn, each plant covering a circular space 12 to 20 inches in diameter. The best strain in existence. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. will sow 20 feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Maritimum—Comes into bloom early in the spring, covering itself with clusters of small, pure white flowers, which have a delicate fragrance. Pkt., 5c.

ACHILLEA

The Pearl—The great cemetery plant. A single plant of Achillea will produce hundreds of flowers the first season, but when well established they frequently have more than five hundred perfect flowers on the plant at one time. It commences to bloom early in July and is a perfect mass of beautiful pure white, double flowers during the balance of the season. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.

AGERATUM

Ageratum Mexicanum—Blue, feathery flowers in clusters, bloom from early spring until late fall. Height, 12 to 18 inches. Pkt., 5c.

Little Blue Star—A variety of exceedingly dwarf and even growth; the tiny bushes, not over 4 to 5 inches high, are densely covered with bright, blue flowers; a fine variety for edging. Pkt., 10c.

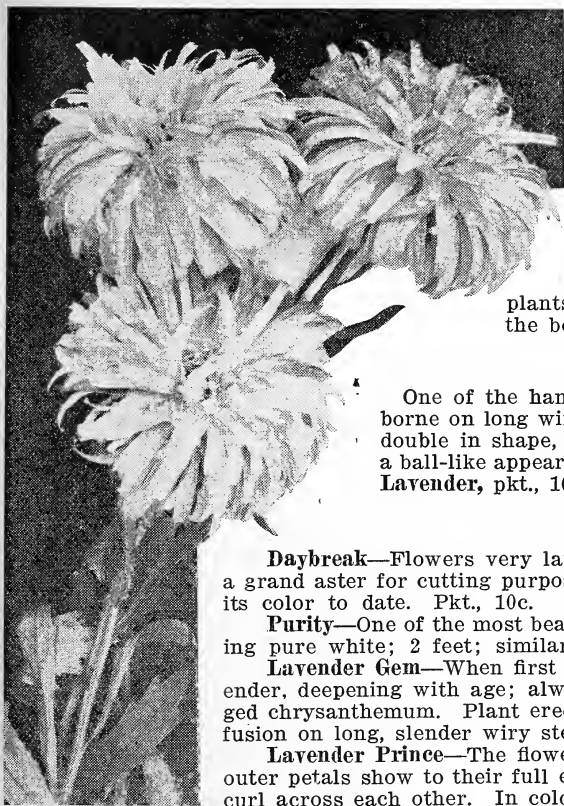
Dwarf White—Same as above, except in color. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c.



Little Blue Star Ageratum

ASTERS



Lavender Prince

The aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May; bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April in cold-frame, spent hot-bed, or pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about a quarter inch deep with rich, light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in asters. When used, they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with soil. Small quantities of unslaked lime or fresh wood ashes stirred into the surface of the aster beds form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots. One of the best annuals for cut flowers.

PAEONY FLOWERED VARIETIES

One of the handsomest sorts of the mid-season bloomers; flowers are borne on long wiry stems, are very large, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, very double in shape, like a peony. The petals incurve and give the flowers a ball-like appearance. **Pink**, pkt., 10c; **Purple**, pkt., 10c; **White**, pkt., 10c; **Lavender**, pkt., 10c; **Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

GIANT BRANCHING

Daybreak—Flowers very large and double, of a beautiful shell-pink color. This is a grand aster for cutting purposes, growing 2 feet high. The best late market aster of its color to date. Pkt., 10c.

Purity—One of the most beautiful of the branching asters. Double flowers of glistening pure white; 2 feet; similar to Daybreak in form and habit of growth. Pkt., 10c.

Lavender Gem—When first opened the flower is an exquisite shade of delicate lavender, deepening with age; always full, double and feathery, looking like a huge, ragged chrysanthemum. Plant erect, branching close to the ground, flowers borne in profusion on long, slender wiry stems. Pkt., 10c.

Lavender Prince—The flowers are narrow, very long and gracefully reflexed. The outer petals show to their full extent, while gradually toward the center they bend and curl across each other. In color it is a most exquisite shade of lavender. The plants are unusually vigorous and it is not uncommon to find one with a dozen long, strong, graceful stems. Pkt., 10c.

Vick's White King—The habit is similar to the popular Giant Branching, the flower is entirely distinct from any other variety; petals somewhat resemble the quilled varieties, but are much larger and broader. The bloom is round, full and very large, many of the flowers measuring from 4 to 5 inches. Pkt., 20c.

Vick's Enchantress Pink—The beautiful large double flowers have the delicate shade of the Pink Enchantress carnation. Unlike many other pink asters, this variety holds its soft delicate color for a long time without fading. The broad, flat petals give a soft effect which is extremely pleasing. Pkt., 20c.

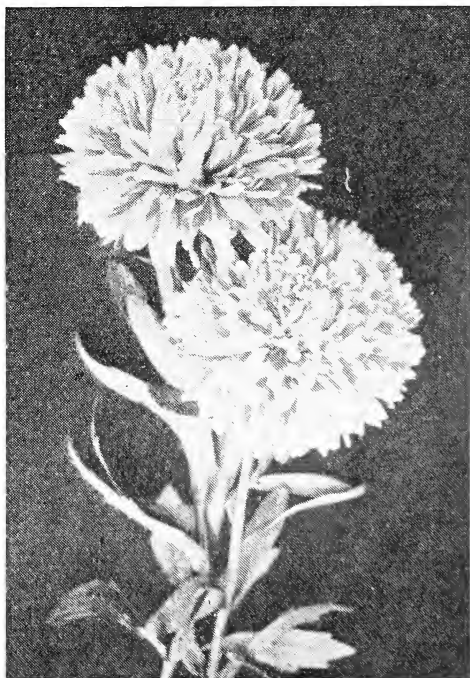
Miss Betty—Another fine new aster having all the good qualities of our Miss Mary aster; in fact, a duplicate excepting in color, which is a pure white. Pkt., 20c; 1 pkt. of each, Miss Mary and Miss Betty, 35c.

Miss Mary—The color is that delicate shade of pink found in the old-fashioned moss rose and, while the shade is soft, it retains its color for a long time without fading. The blossoms are larger than the ordinary varieties and appear in great profusion on long, strong stems. Pkt., 20c.

Royal Purple—Pkt., 10c. **Crimson**—Pkt., 10c. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

ABRONIA (Umbellata)

A handsome trailing plant with clusters of sweet-scented flowers, resembling verbenas in shape, but of smaller size; color rose lilac, with white eyes. Fine for baskets and vases as well as the garden. Remove the husks from the seed before sowing. Height, 6 inches. Pkt., 5c.



Giant Branching Asters

ANTIRRHINUM (Snap Dragon)

Antirrhinum is undoubtedly one of the best flowers for cutting, can readily be grown from seed. If flowers are cut freely will bloom until late fall.

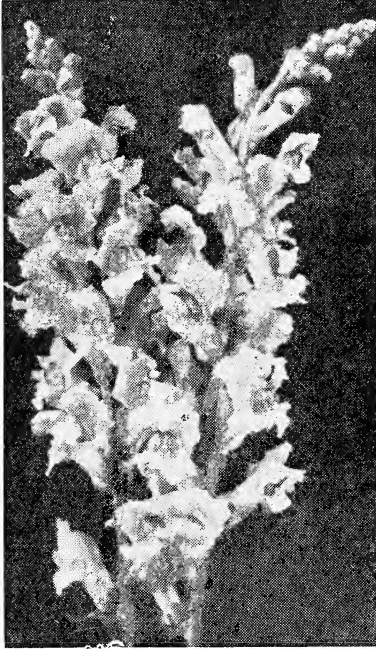
Queen of the North—Large, white flowers, deliciously sweet. Pkt., 10c.

Fireball or Defiance—A dazzling scarlet. Plants bloom all summer and fall. Pkt., 10c.

Daphne—Soft blush pink. Pkt., 10c.

Golden Queen—Rich, pure yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Choice Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon

AMARANTHUS

Brilliant-foliaged annuals, growing from 2 to 4 feet high. Useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive best in a hot, sunny location, not too rich soil.

Tricolor Splendens—**Joseph's Coat**—Two and one-half feet. The inner foliage is of blackest bronze, tipped with green, while the outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold. The colors are especially brilliant if grown in poor soil. Pkt., 5c.

Caudatus—Three feet. "Love Lies Bleeding." Blood red, drooping. Pkt., 5c. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Charming hardy perennial plants, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, bearing their exquisite blossoms in countless numbers through May and June. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods and shrubbery.

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Large long-spurred flowers with blue sepals and white petals. Pkt., 10c.

Canadensis—This is the scarlet and yellow native species, and one of the brightest of all. Pkt., 10c.

Nivea Grandiflora—A beautiful large pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Chrysantha—The beautiful long-spurred yellow variety. Pkt., 10c. **Special Mixture**—Pkt., 10c.

BRYONOPSIS

Laciniosa—A beautiful annual climber of the gourd species, with ivy-like pale green foliage and showy fruit, first green striped white, turning when ripe to bright scarlet striped white; 10 to 20 feet. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Centauera Cyanus) Ragged Sailor, Cornflower

Well known to every flower lover and always included in old-fashioned gardens. They usually reseed themselves, coming up year after year. A bunch of the blue sorts, with a few yellow marigolds, calendulas or California poppies, makes a very rich combination.

Single Blue—The favorite dark blue sort so much in demand for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

Single Pink—Pkt., 5c.

Double Blue—The double-flowering form of the popular dark blue cornflower. Pkt., 5c.

Double Pink—Pkt., 5c.

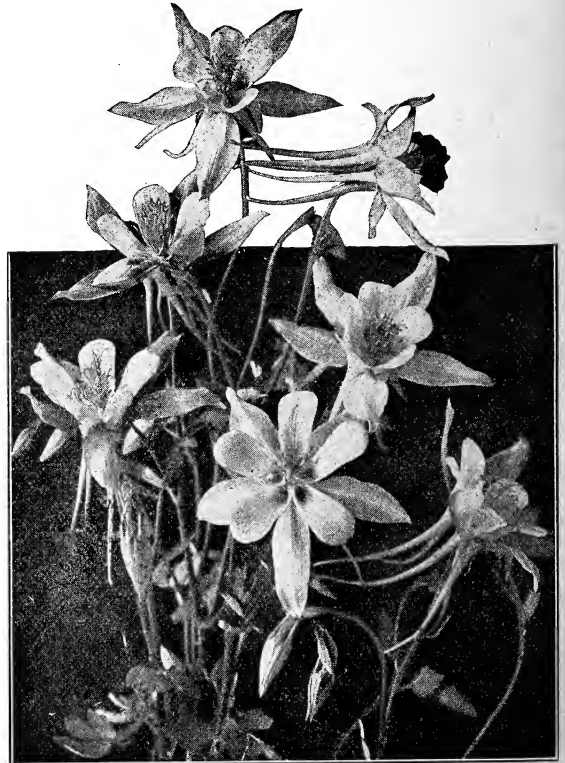
Double and Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c.



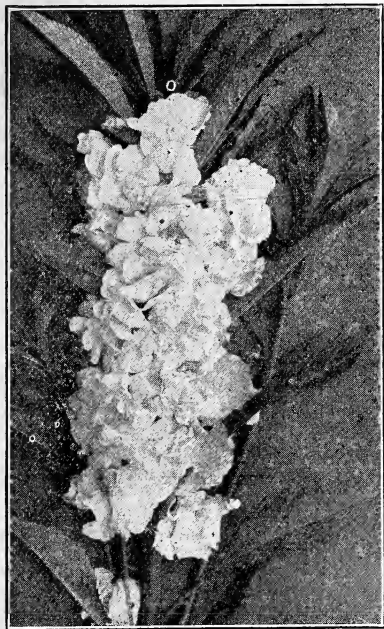
Bachelor's Button

BROWALLIA

One of our favorite profuse-blooming bedding plants, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back. **Mixed**, pkt., 5c.



Aquilegia or Columbine



Balsam

CANNAS

Cannas, all colors, mixed, including both tall and dwarf. Pkt., 5c.

CANARY-BIRD VINE

A beautiful, rapid annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. Pkt., 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula)

Seeds should be sown by mid-April, in finely prepared, rich soil—if the weather is dry, they should be given a thorough watering late every afternoon. In July the little plants should be transplanted to the places where they are to bloom the following summer, in rows about a foot apart. Some straw thrown over them when the ground begins to freeze, makes all the winter covering these plants require.

Calycanthemum (Cup and Saucer)

Unquestionably the finest type of this old-fashioned and much prized garden plant. They differ from the



Brachycome

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)

An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good rich soil; tender annuals; 2 feet. Start the seed indoors in April or sow out of doors in May. To grow fine specimens they should not be closer than 18 inches apart.

Double Crimson, Double Lilac, Double Pink, Double White and Double Mixed. Any of the above, pkt., 5c.

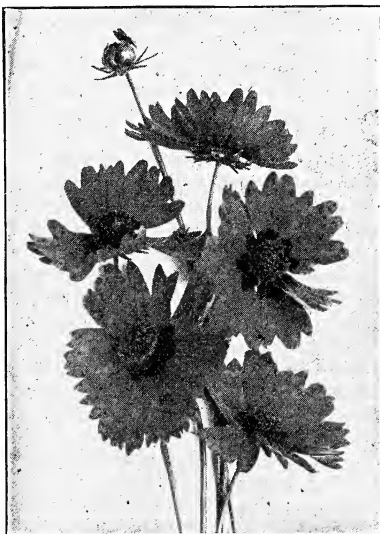
Balsam Apple and Pear—Ten-foot. Very curious, rapid and dense climbers, with ornamental foliage and golden yellow fruit, which opens when ripe, showing the seed and blood-red inside. Apple and pear mixed. Pkt., 5c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)

Twelve-inch. Free flowering, dwarf-growing annuals, covered during greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty flowers; suitable for edging, small beds or pot culture. **White, Blue, Pink and Mixed.** Pkt., 5c.

CACALIA (Paint Brush)

A neat annual, of easy culture, with tassel-shaped flowers; blooms from June to September; fine for borders. Golden yellow and scarlet mixed; 1½ feet. Pkt., 5c.



Calliopsis

ordinary type in having an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer.

Rose Pink—Pkt., 10c.

Blue—Pkt., 10c.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

White—Pkt., 10c.

CANNA BULBS

See Page 23.

CLARKIA

This pretty and easily grown annual has been much improved in recent years, and are now seen as cut flowers in most of the large cities; they do well either in sun or shade, growing 2 to 2½ feet high, with leafy racemes of double flowers, which all open in water when cut.

Double Mixed—Including many sorts. Pkt., 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

See Escholtzia.

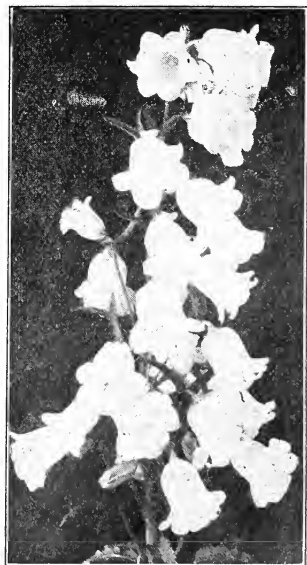
CALLIOPSIS

Beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 to 12 inches apart.

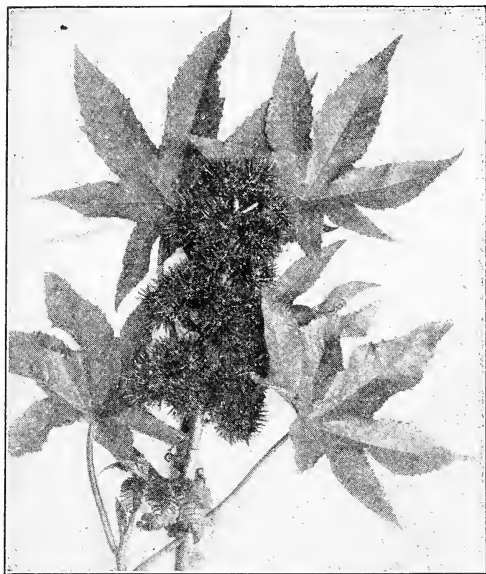
Hybrida Superba—Varying in color from pale yellow to dark velvety brown. Pkt., 10c.

Golden Wave—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with chestnut brown centers. Pkt., 5c.

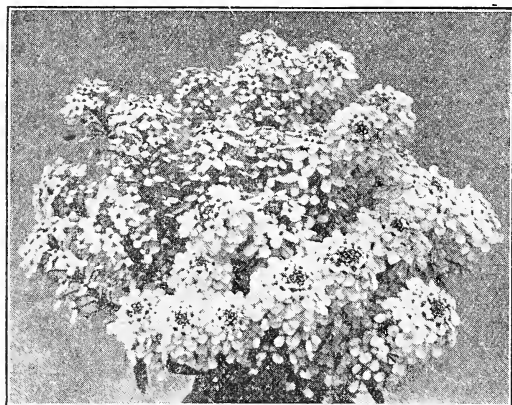
Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.



Campanula



Castor Bean



Candytuft



Carnation

CARNATION

Marguerite—These are deservedly the most popular carnations with the amateur, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from the time of sowing, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully-fringed, highly-scented flowers. With slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring. **Pure white**, pkt., 10c. **Fiery scarlet**, pkt., 10c. **Pink**, pkt., 10c. **Double Mixed**, all colors, pkt., 5c.

CASTOR BEAN (*Ricinus*)

Cambodgiensis—Large, palm-like leaves of darkest bronze maroon; stalk and stems nearly black; height 6 to 8 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Zanzibariensis—Largest of the castor oil plant family; very ornamental. 12 to 15 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

CANDYTUFT

Universally known and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses. Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers from July until frost. Hardy and easy to cultivate.

Giant Empress—Finest of all white varieties. Pkt., 10c.

Lilacina—Lilac purple. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

One of the best and showiest free-flowering, hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders; particularly bright in late fall, continuing in bloom from early summer until killed by frost; valuable also for pot culture, blooming freely in winter and early spring; 1 foot. **White**, pkt., 5c. **Yellow**, pkt., 5c. **Mixed**, pkt., 5c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These outdoor "summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Plants become more bushy and shapely if pinched back in early growth and the practice of disbudding will result in much larger flowers. Seed may be sown in the open ground after danger of frost is over and the seedlings thinned eight or ten inches apart, but the best results come from sowing under cover early in May, and transplanting the young plants to open border. Height, 1½ to 2 feet.

Double White—Pkt., 5c.

Double Yellow—Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

Elegant, rapid-growing climbers, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Particularly desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. Can be grown in a conservatory in winter. Flowers large and bell-shaped. The vine is always clean of insects.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

COREOPSIS

One of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June until frost; having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early.

Lanceolata Grandiflora—Pkt., 10c.



Calendula

CELOSIA PLUMOSA**(Feathered Cockscomb)**

Make fine plants for large beds or groups, and the plumes or flowers can be cut and dried for winter bouquets. Should be treated exactly the same as the Cockscomb described below.

Golden Plume—Bright, golden-yellow plumes. Pkt., 10c.

Deep Crimson—Pkt., 10c.

Plumosa, Mixed—Feathered varieties in all colors. Pkt., 5c.

CELOSIA CRISTATA (Cockscomb)

Free-blooming annuals, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich; make grand border plants and are attractive for pots. Seed can be sown under cover in early spring and planted out in May, or may be sown out of doors in May.

Blood-red—Pkt., 10c. **Golden Yellow**—Pkt., 10c. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER

This is a unique form of the feathered Cockscomb, growing two to three feet high, each branch terminated with a large head of rich crimson flowers that look as if made out of some silky-wool material. Effective in beds, borders or highly interesting and valuable for cutting, as they can be dried, and retain their bright color for weeks. Per pkt., 10c.

COLEUS (Foliage Plants)

Plants with richly-colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. For groups on lawns and ribboning they are indispensable, and also valuable for pot culture. They attain perfection from seed the first season; 1 to 3 feet. The most largely used of all bedding plants.

Choice Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

CUCUMBER (Wild)

This is the quickest-growing climber on our list. Grows wild, self-sown, in many parts of the West. It will grow 30 feet in one season. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. It will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 10c.

CYCLAMEN

Well known and universally admired tuberous rooted pot plants producing exceedingly handsome flowers for indoor winter or spring blooming in greenhouse or window garden. The glossy, nearly round leaves are usually marbled or variegated with white. Sow the seed in shallow boxes or pans, using light rich soil and covering the seed slightly. Keep at a temperature of 60° F. and water freely until well started. Seed sown in spring by autumn will produce a little bulb. If this is placed in a pot it will produce blooms the following spring.

Finest Mixed—From superb collection. Pkt., 15c.

COSMOS

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth; they prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

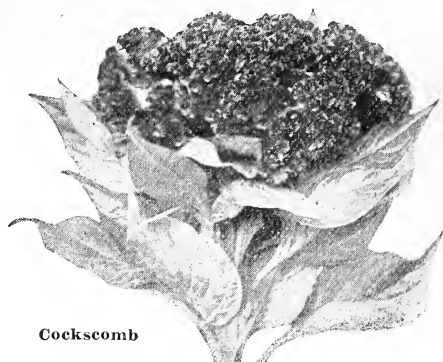
Early Flowering

Early flowering strains, about four feet high, blooming profusely four to six weeks earlier than the giant sorts. Flowers good size; well adapted to northern latitudes. **White**, pkt., 5c. **Pink**, pkt., 5c. **Crimson**, pkt., 5c. **Mixed**, pkt., 5c.

Giant-Flowering

Lady Lenox—A new orchid-flowering Cosmos. Shell pink color. Pkt. 10c.

Pond Lily—White, pkt., 5c. **Crimson**, pkt., 5c. **Pink Butterfly**—Pink, pkt., 5c. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.



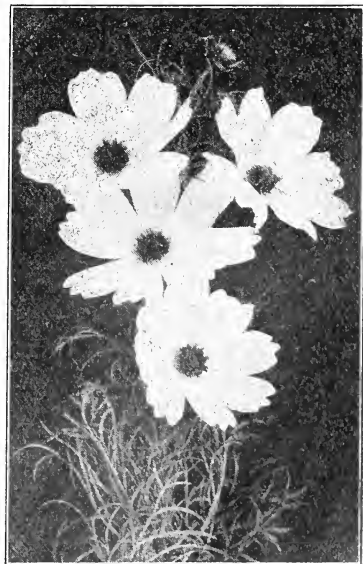
Cockscomb



Cockscomb (Feathered)



Chinese Woolflower



Cosmos

CYPRESS VINE

For training upon a light ornamental trellis the cypress vine cannot be excelled. It has a profusion of star shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Good for 10 feet; if planted fairly thick, will make a dense screen of the most exquisite foliage and flowers. **Crimson**, pkt., 5c. **White**, pkt., 5c. **Mixed**, pkt., 5c.

Scarlet Ivy-leaved—A rapid-climbing variety, with deeply-lobed, ivy-like leaves and small, fiery scarlet flowers. Pkt., 5c.

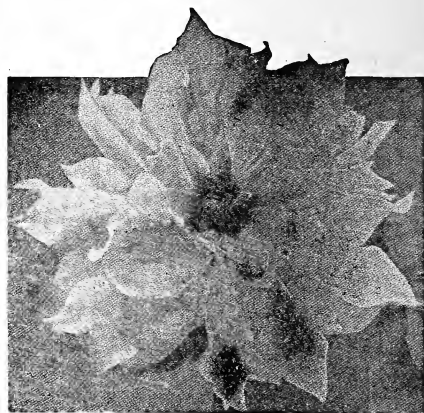
DELPHINIUM

(See Larkspur.)

DAHLIA

Dahlias can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. Plant them in a shallow box or pan early in March or April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant them in the bed or border in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if the tubers had been used instead of seed.

Large flowering, decorative and show varieties, **mixed**, pkt., 10c.



Dahlia

DIANTHUS (Hardy Garden Pinks)

For beautiful and lasting cut flowers, easy of culture and freedom of bloom, the hardy garden pinks have no superior among annuals. May be sown out of doors when danger of frost is past, and in a few weeks' time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until hard frost cuts them down.

Snowball—Large, double white fringed flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Fireball—Large, double flowers, rich, velvety, blood red, extra fine for bedding purposes. Pkt., 5c.

Mourning Cloak—The most striking of all pinks. The large double, almost black flowers have a clear fringed edge of white. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c. **Single Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE DAISIES (Bellis Perennis)

Charming little plants for edgings and borders, also used for low beds and rock work. The flowers are borne above the low cluster of leaves on stiff lower stalks, making them suitable for bouquets. For best results sow seed early in hotbed and when plants are large enough transplant to a rich soil in a cool and partially shaded situation, setting the plants six inches apart. If plants are started early indoors they will flower the same season, but bloom more abundantly in the spring if sown in autumn and wintered over; protect with mulching.

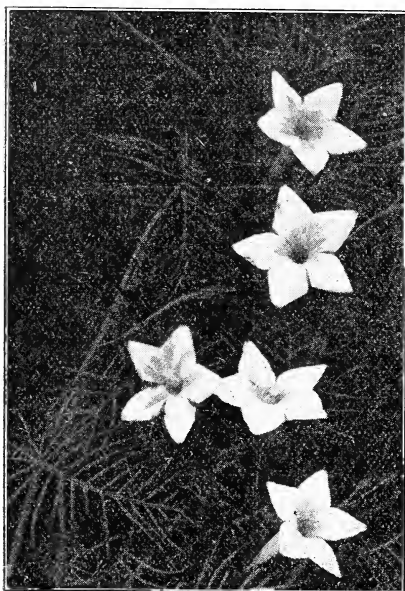
Snowball—Long stem and large double white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Longfellow—Dark pink flowers, large and double. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed, all colors, pkt., 5c.

DAISY**(African Golden)**

Aurantiaea — Showy annual Daisy from South Africa, which suits our climatic conditions. The bushy plants grow 12 to 15 inches high. The flowers, which are 2½ inches across, are a unique, rich glossy orange gold, with dark disc. These glitter in the sunshine and present a magnificent sight when in full bloom. Seed may be sown in the same way as Petunias, and should have a dry, sunny position. They bloom the greater part of summer and fall. Pkt., 10c.



Cypress Vine



Dianthus (Garden Pinks)



Double Daisies

DAISY (Shasta)

One of the most desirable plants for the hardy garden. The pure, white flowers are three to four inches in diameter. Some have long, narrow and twisted petals, while others are broad and flat. They bloom the entire season. Hardly perennial; about two feet. Pkt., 10c.

DATURA (Angel's Trumpet)

Branching plants producing very large, handsome, double or single, trumpet-shaped blossoms of exquisite fragrance. Excellent for late summer and autumn flowering. Seed may be sown outdoors after danger of frost is over, but for early blooming sow in hotbed and transplant about three feet apart each way. Roots can be kept all winter in cellars. Mixed varieties, pkt., 5c.

DUSTY MILLER (White-leaved Centaureas)

Fine for bedding, vases, hanging baskets and pots; also extensively used for margins. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved cannas these are particularly effective. Pkt., 10c.

ECHEVERIA (Hen and Chickens)

These plants are easily and cheaply grown from seed. Many varieties mixed. These seedlings will furnish a real surprise, for few people have any idea of the great variety, both in shapes and colorings, that are found among the Echeverias. Our mixture comprises all the new sorts. Seeds very small. Pkt., 10c.

EVERLASTINGS

These are hardy annuals with straw-like flowers that keep their form and color for winter bouquets when dried. Mixture of many colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppies)

Extremely handsome, low and quick-growing annual plants, with finely cut foliage and cheerful blossoms. Nothing can excel the Escholtzia in brightness, and it deserves a place in every garden border. Sow seeds in very shallow drills, in the open ground, where the plants are to remain. Thin to two inches. Bloom begins in a few weeks and lasts until frost.

The Golden West—Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across, bright yellow and orange. Some are flat and wide open, some saucer-shaped, others very deep with flaring edges. In some the orange blotch almost suffuses the whole flower; in others it runs into the yellow in fine penciled lines. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

Dainty Queen—Pale coral-pink, slightly deeper toward the edges; compact habit. Pkt., 10c.

Californica—Bright yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Rosy Morn—Delicate frilled flower of beautiful primrose yellow hue. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

EUPHORBIA (Snow on the Mountain)

Strong-growing annuals, suitable for beds of tall-growing plants or mixed borders; the flowers are inconspicuous; the foliage, however, is exceedingly ornamental. Sow seed in open ground early in the spring in a sunny situation.

Variegata—Attractive foliage, veined and margined with white; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.



Daisy (Shasta)



Everlastings



Escholtzia (California Poppies)

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)

Handsome, ornamental, hardy plants of stately growth. The seed germinates readily and the plants succeed well in any soil if given a half shady location. The spikes are often three to five feet long and thickly strung with scores of thimble shaped flowers during June and July. It is said they are deadly to the rose bug and that a planting in close proximity to roses will assist materially in reducing the number of these pests.

Maculata Superba—An extra choice strain of beautifully spotted sorts. Pkt., 10c.

Rose, pkt., 10c. **Yellow**, pkt., 10c. **White**, pkt., 10c. **Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)

A favorite old fashioned flower, bearing in profusion, especially in fall and spring, clusters of dainty blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border, but flourishes best in a moist, shady situation. For bloom the first year sow indoors in February or March, and transplant as soon as the ground is warm enough, or sow outdoors as early as possible, covering seed one-half inch deep; thin to six inches apart. Seed may also be sown in fall. Hardy perennial if given some protection during winter.

Victoria—Of bushy habit, bearing large umbrels of bright azure-blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Rosea—Pink. Pkt., 10c. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.



Forget-Me-Not

FOUR O'CLOCKS (Marvel of Peru)

This is another good old-fashioned flower, bearing hundreds of flowers during the season, of white, yellow, crimson and violet, some varieties combining two or more of these colors in spots, flakes and splashes in such manner as to give the flowers a most charming effect. Mixed, includes variegated-leaved sorts. Pkt. 5c.

GERANIUM

These grow readily from seed and produce blooming plants the first summer. There is a great deal of pleasure in watching them develop from seed, and there is always the chance of securing something new and desirable in that way.

Zonale Varieties—Saved from some of the finest collections; many choice and entirely new varieties may be expected. Pkt., 10c.

Apple-Scented—Fragrant foliage. This favorite variety can only be grown from seed to form fine plants. Pkt., 10c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The center is dark-red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower.

Maxima Kermesina Splendens (Perennial)—A magnificent color; rich crimson center with a border of canary yellow. The flowers are immense, over 3 inches across and are borne on long stout stems. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c.

Lorenziana—This annual Gaillardia is undoubtedly one of the most valuable annuals we have for cut flowers. This variety produces very double flowers as round as a perfect ball, in the most varied colors. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts., 25c.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

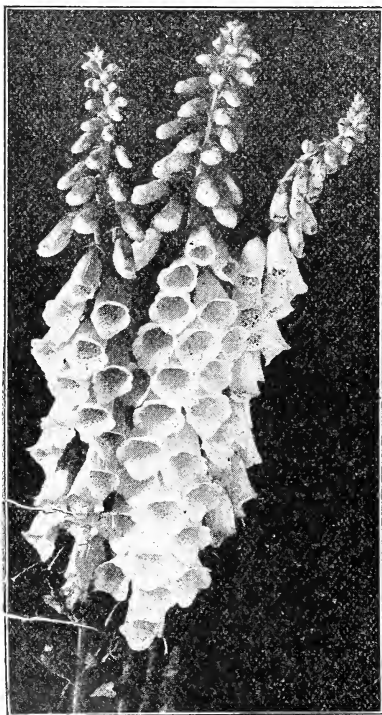
GLOXINIA

House blooming perennial plants producing soft, velvety green leaves and rich, beautifully colored trumpet-shaped flowers. Gloxinias thrive best in an equal mixture of leaf mold, loam and sand. If started in February will usually bloom the latter part of summer.

Hybrida, Mixed—Pkt., 15c.

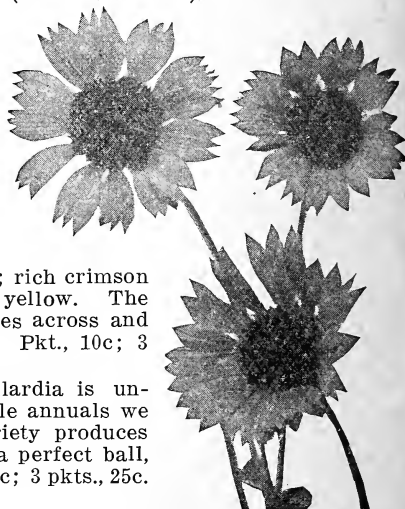
GODETIA (Satin Flower)

Attractive garden plants, producing freely large, widely opened single flowers, which are delicately shaded and of satiny texture. Flowers are scattered singly on the leafy branches or borne in short dense spikes. Suitable for pot culture as well as bedding and borders. Sow outdoors after danger of frost is past or for earlier blooming start indoors and transplant. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.



Foxglove

Seed may be sown in fall. Plants 10 to 12 inches high.



Gaillardia



Gourds

pretty vine and very showy fruit, which has a delicious perfume; carried in the pocket or laid on mantel or table, imparts a delicious fragrance; served with sugar, makes a dainty dessert. Pkt., 5c.

Dish Cloth—Long green, corrugated fruit, the inside fibrous mass of which, when shell and seeds are removed, makes an excellent sponge. Pkt., 5c.

Calabash or Pipe—A rapid-growing vine introduced from South Africa, the fruit of which is used in the manufacture of Calabash pipes. Easily raised and comes true from seed. These pipes can be made successfully at home. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed—All kinds. Pkt., 5c.

GOLDEN ROD

American National flower. Pkt., 5c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby Breath)

A flower that should be in every garden, for it thrives everywhere, and furnishes the loveliest material for all kinds of bouquets, with sweet peas, roses, carnations, or anything else.

Elegans Alba—This is an improved large-flowering pure white form of the annual Baby's Breath, of free, easy growth, and grown by the acre in the suburbs of Paris and London for use with other cut flowers. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Per oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

Elegans Pink—A delicate pink, splendid for carpeting in rose or lily beds; annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Annual Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Paniculata—White flowers, fine for bouquets; one of the favorite hardy perennials; blooms first year if sown early; two feet. Pkt., 5c.

HELIANTHUS (Double Sunflower)

Very ornamental. Grows erect, four feet high, and at each leaf-joint a short stem is terminated with a handsome double flower. Pkt., 5c.

HIBISCUS (Marshmallow)

Showy, ornamental perennial plants, for mixed beds or shrubbery borders, having large-sized, beautifully colored flowers; blooms first year if sown early.

Crimson Eye—Flowers of the largest size, pure white, with a large spot of velvety crimson in the center. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Yellow or Golden Bowl—Cup-shaped flowers from 6 to 9 inches in diameter; of a rich, deep cream, with a velvety maroon center. The plants commence to bloom early and continue until cut down by frost. Pkt., 10c.



Helianthus

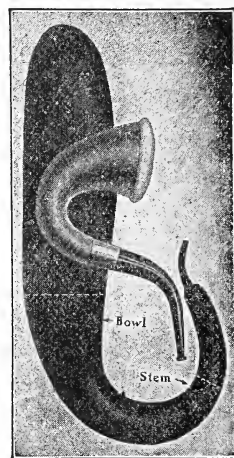
GOURDS (Ornamental)

Fast-growing annual vines, useful in covering fences, trellises, tree stumps, pergolas, etc. Cucumber-like foliage; creamy white flowers and bearing gourds of most interesting forms and colors.

Dipper—Bowl-shaped, with long, slender neck. Pkt., 5c.

Egg—Fruit white, resembles eggs. Pkt., 5c.

Queen Anne's Sweet-Scented Pocket Melon—This is a great curiosity and useful fruit. Grows on trellises, makes a



Gourd (Calabash)

Mallow's Marvel—Splendid new hybrids of the garden Hibiscus. Very hardy, blooming profusely from midsummer until frost, bearing large, hollyhock-shaped flowers in various tints of red, pink and white; one of the few perennials that bloom the first year. The plants die to the ground each year and are late to start, so the root clumps should not be disturbed; 4 feet. Pkt., 10c.

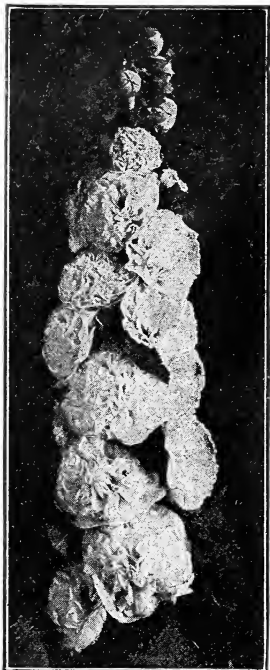
HELIOTROPE

Well-known and much admired border and bedding plants, highly valued for the blue color and fragrance of their branching clusters of small flowers as well as the duration of their bloom. Sow the seed early in spring in mellow soil indoors. Transplant to place when three to four inches high. Will live outdoors through the winter in a warm climate. Desirable also as a pot-plant for indoor blooming from fall sown seed. Blooming the first year from seed. **Rich Purple-Blue**, pkt., 10c. **Fine Mixed**, pkt., 5c.

HOP VINE

Japonicus—A very ornamental and fast-growing climbing plant. The foliage resembles in shape that of the common hop, is very dense, and in color a lively green, annual. Pkt., 5c.

Variegatus—A variegated variety of the above. The leaves are beautifully marbled and splashed with silvery-white, light and dark green; very effective for screens, arbors, trellises, etc. As with the green-leaved variety, it is never injured by insects nor affected by the heat, but retains its bright variegated foliage until frost. Pkt., 10c.



Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCK

One of the most majestic of hardy plants and a clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable by any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers it is without equal. The seeds offered have been saved from the finest flowers.

Double Crimson, Double Pink, Double Yellow, Double White, Double Black, Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; any 3 for 25 cents.

Single Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush Escholtzia)

Fumariaefolia—This is by far the best of the poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seeds sown early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup yellow, poppy-like blossoms, and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about two feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful feathery, glaucous foliage. Pkt., 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN

A rapid-growing annual climber, flowering freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods.

Daylight—Large racemes of snow-white, sweet-scented flowers, followed by silvery-white seed pods. This is a quick-growing, vigorous vine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Soudan—Stems are of intense purple color, and the flowers, which are produced during the whole summer, are of a pinkish lavender. The numerous pods are themselves an ornament to the plant, owing to their dark red color. Stands heat exceedingly well, and for covering walls, trellises, etc., will be found invaluable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

IONOPSIDIUM (Diamond Flower)

A little gem forming tufts but a few inches high and covered with violet flowers in June, and frequently blooming again in the autumn; excellent for sowing on the rockery; also on the top of pots containing large plants, where it soon forms a moss-like covering; sow out of doors in May; annual. Pkt., 10c.

ICE PLANT

A curious plant for hanging baskets, rock-work, vases and edgings; leaves and stems appearing as though covered with ice crystals. Tender annual trailer; 6 inches high. Pkt., 5c.

JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lachrymae)

An old-fashioned but valuable remedy for sore throat, goitre and teething babies when the seed is strung on linen thread and worn around the neck as a chain. Also used to advantage in basket making and raffia work. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c. (2 oz. to make a chain); lb., \$1.00.

KENILWORTH IVY

Lavender and purple. A charming, small, neat, hardy perennial trailing plant, suitable for baskets, vases, pots and rock-work. Pkt., 5c.

LAVENDER

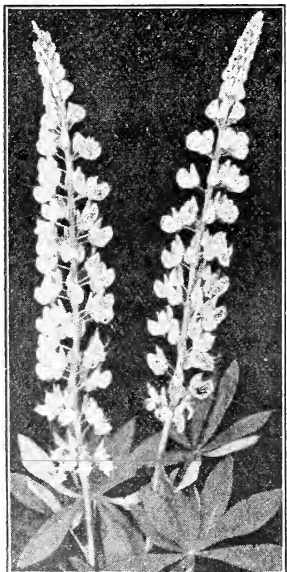
Well-known, sweet-scented plants. Should be extensively grown in mixed borders. Pkt., 5c.

LANTANA

One of the most desirable half-hardy perennial greenhouse or bedding plants, constantly in bloom; Verbena-like heads of orange, white, rose and other colored flowers; 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

LUPIN

Free-flowering, easily-grown annuals, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders and beds; prefers a little shade from the noon-day sun. Sow seed in place in spring and thin to 1½ feet apart. **Mixed**—All colors. Pkt., 5c.



Lupin



Hyacinth Bean

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)

In variety and beauty of its blue tints, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers can be seen from a long distance and are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders and shrubberies. Ordinarily, the tall sorts are planted among shrubbery, or as a background for dwarfs, which are favorites for bedding. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower stems. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure their blooms are the finest. They must have plenty of room to grow; 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.

Formosum—Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers, with a white center; 2½ feet. Pkt., 10c.

Elatum (Bee Larkspur)—Rich blue of various shades with black centers; grows 3 to 5 feet high, according to soil and location. Pkt., 10c.

Album—Pure white, grows 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.

LATHYRUS (Everlasting Sweet Peas)

These climb 6 to 8 feet high when trained on a trellis; the flowers are borne in large clusters. They are peculiarly adapted to rough places, to scramble over rocks and bushes; splendid cut flowers.

Latifolius—Purplish-red. Pkt., 10c. **Albus**—Pure white. Pkt., 10c. **Pink Beauty**—Rose pink. Pkt., 10c. **Mixed**—All colors. Per oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

LINUM (Scarlet Flax)

One of the most effective and showy bedding plants, of long duration, having fine foliage and delicate stems with brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers; hardy annual; 1 foot. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA

Charming little plants that bloom very quickly from seed and continue to bloom all through the season. For beds, edgings, baskets and pots there is nothing prettier. Liquid manure given while they are in bloom greatly improves the flowers.

Heterophylla Major—Coming into flower early, standing the heat well, and continuing to bloom without interruption until frost. The plant forms dense globular bushes about 6 inches high, completely smothered with flowers, and of a most brilliant sky-blue, with a clear white eye. Pkt., 10c.

Bedding Queen—The plant is very dwarf and compact, forming handsome little bushes which are entirely covered with large flowers of the deepest purple, contrasting most charmingly with the pure white eye. Its freedom and duration of bloom is remarkable, the flowers lasting until late in the fall. The best Lobelia for carpet beds, borders and pots. Pkt., 10c; 3 for 25c.

LYCHNIS (Burning Star)

The flowers of this desirable old-fashioned bedding and border plant are brilliantly colored and are borne in clusters. They continue fresh a long time. Sow seed in spring and transplant to place, preferably a sunny situation.

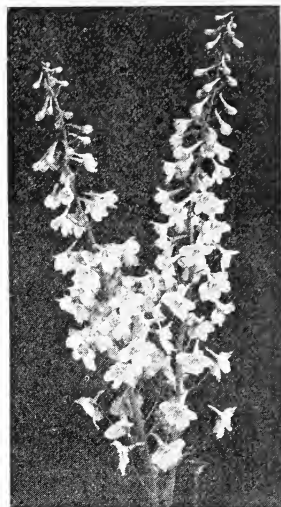
Hardy perennials, which grow and bloom, year after year, requiring no protection. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

MAURANDIA

This vine is better than any of the ivys for a window garden and almost equal to smilax in delicate beauty. It is hardy even out of doors and needs no extra care to succeed inside. It blossoms profusely, is easily grown from seed and roots readily from cuttings. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

MEXICAN BURNING BUSH (Kochia)

A highly ornamental annual of rapid growth, which forms regular pyramids about 3 feet high, having a cypress-like appearance. The leaves are slender and of a light pea-green until September, when they change to carmine and blood red. The flowers are minute but countless. Sow indoors in April and plant out in May, or sow in open ground about May 1st. Plants do best in a sunny exposure. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 25c.



Larkspur



Lathyrus



Lychnis



Marigold

MARIGOLDS

The marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture. They light the garden with a glitter of yellow far into the frosts of autumn. The tall varieties have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders. The dwarf varieties make a fine border for taller sorts, and both are effective when planted in groups or in garden borders.

African or Tall Varieties

Plants grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and produce large double flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter.

Lemon Queen—Flowers are very large and double. Lemon yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Orange Queen—Rich orange yellow. Pkt., 5c.

Lemon and Orange Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

French Dwarf Varieties

Legion of Honor—A single-flowering Marigold, forming compact bushes 9 inches high. Begins flowering early, commencing in June. The flowers are golden-yellow, marked with a large spot of crimson-velvet. Pkt., 5c.

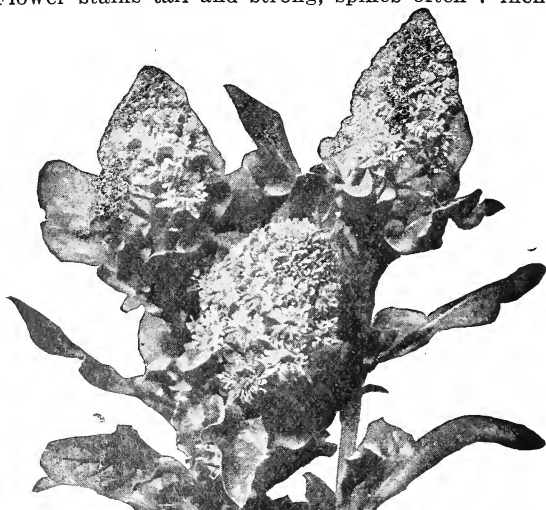
French Double Dwarf—Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE

A well-known, fragrant favorite, and no garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette; sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession from early summer until frost; can also be grown in pots for winter and early spring flowering.

Sweet-Scented—The old variety with small spikes, but very sweetly scented. Pkt., 5c.

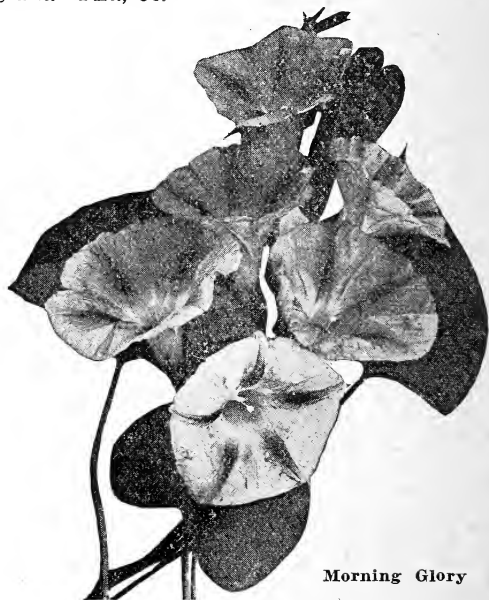
Goliath—Fine pyramidal bushes, foliage rich green, contrasting strikingly with the bright red flowers. Flower stalks tall and strong, spikes often 7 inches



Mignonette

long by 2 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.

Parsons' White—Large spikes, pure white, very fragrant. Pkt., 5c.



Morning Glory

MORNING GLORIES

The Morning Glory is too well known to need a description, and the amateur gardener can be sure of a fresh supply of bright-colored, delicately-tinted flowers. Succeed under almost any circumstance. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Japanese Morning Glories—The variety of color is infinite, running from snow-white through all possible shades of blue and of red from palest pink to darkest reds and purples. Flowers are streaked, mottled, striped, marbled and bordered in wonderful fashion and sometimes show rare shadings of ash-gray, bronze, terra cotta, brown and slate-blue, colors rarely found in any other flowers. The leaves are also very handsome; some are ivy-like, others are streaked and marbled with white and silvery gray or yellow; others, with choicest flowers, have rich, golden leaves. Soak seeds in water for twenty-four hours before sowing. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.

BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORIES

Ipomoea Sestosa—A most interesting climber, with rose-colored flowers from three to four inches in diameter, and leaves eight to twelve inches across. It presents a remarkable appearance, branching in all directions, and intertwining so as to make it impenetrable to the sun's rays. The large seed pods, with short, reddish hairs on the stems, make it unusually ornamental and attractive. After planting pour on scalding water. Pkt., 10c.

MOON FLOWER (Ipomoea)

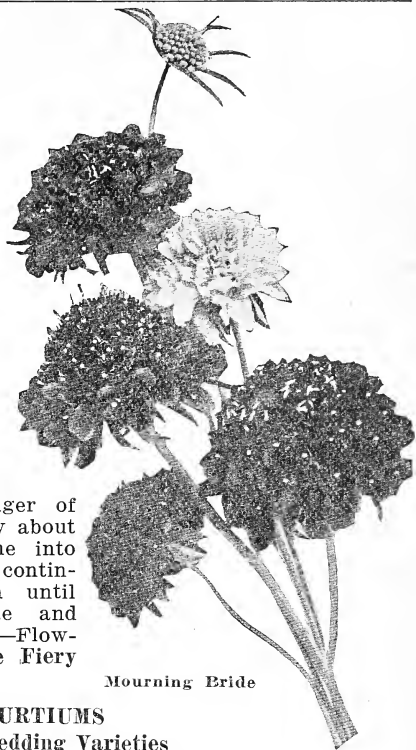
Grandiflora Alba—Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut the seed; plant about one inch deep in moist soil in a box and set in a warm place. After the plants are up, plant outdoors in a sunny situation when danger from frost is past. Pkt., 10c.

Bona Nox (Evening Glory)—Violet blue flowers open in the evening; similar to the white Moon Flower, but not as large; seed as large, but darker. Pkt., 10c. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

MOURNING BRIDE (Scabiosa)

These flowers in exquisite shades are borne on long stems, and when cut keep for the best part of a week. They make effective borders or beds, and no garden is complete without scabiosas, especially where flowers are wanted for cutting. Seed can be sown any time in the spring after danger of frost is past. They grow about 2½ feet high, and come into bloom early in July, and continue without interruption until

hard frost. **Snowball**—Purest white and very double. Pkt., 5c. **Black Prince**—Flowers nearly black. Pkt., 5c. **Double Fiery Scarlet**—Pkt., 5c. **Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.



Mourning Bride

NASTURTIUMS**Dwarf or Bedding Varieties**

Lady Bird—Orange-yellow, suffused with red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
King of Tom Thumbs—Dark scarlet, dark leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
Golden King—Rich golden-yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
Pearl—Creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
Vesuvius—Salmony rose, dark foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Tall or Climbing Varieties

Vesuvius—Salmony rose, dark foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Dunnett's Orange (Sunlight)—Bright orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Black Prince—Velvety black, purplish crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Tall Nasturtiums

Edward Otto—Brownish lilac. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Pearl—Creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

King Theodore—Deep crimson maroon; dark foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

NICOTIANA (Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant)

Handsome bedding plants of the tobacco family, valuable for long and free blooming. Flowers salver-shaped. Seed may be sown outdoors when ground is warm and dry or for earlier blooming start in boxes indoors and transplant to open ground after danger of frost is past. About three feet high.

Affinis Hybrida—These magnificent new hybrids have large flowers in many beautiful shades of blue, red and rose and possess sweet fragrance. All above colors, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

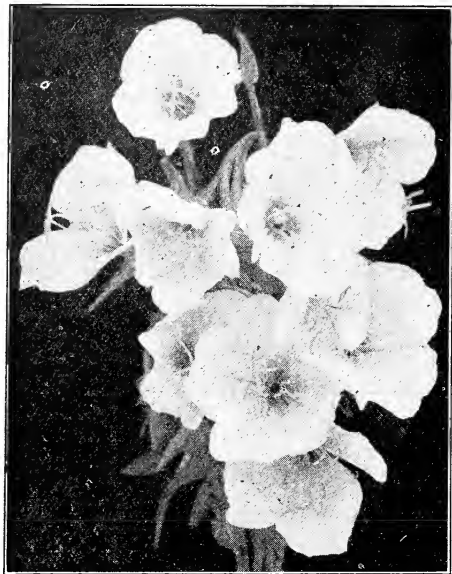
Sylvestris—Plants of pyramidal growth four feet high, with fine green foliage; pure white, fragrant, drooping flowers, borne in loose heads. A most effective plant either used in conjunction with other plants in beds or as single specimens. Pkt., 5c.

NIGELLA (Love in a Mist)

A compact, free-flowering plant, with finely-cut foliage, curious-looking flowers and seed pods; of easy culture, growing in any garden soil; hardy annuals; blue and white mixed; one foot. Pkt., 5c.



Nigella



Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

Ruffled Giant—Flowers of extraordinary size and substance, and distinguished from the large-flowering fringed section by the deep fluting, giving the appearance as if artificially ruffled. Pkt., 25c.

Fringed Ruffled Giant—This differs from the preceding in having in addition to the ruffling a very fine fringed edging, making a very handsome flower. Pkt., 25c.

Grandiflora Mixed—Large flowering. Finest shade and beautifully veined. Pkt., 10c. **Blood Red**—Pkt., 10c.

Fine Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Large Flowering, Double Mixed—Pkt., 25c.

PHLOX

Phloxes are certainly among the showiest and most easily managed of all the hardy annuals. From June until October they maintain an endless display of brilliant and varied colored flowers. A fine effect is obtained by planting the beds with different colors so they harmonize. The plants will be more bushy and cover the bed better if pinched back while small. For early plants, seed should be sown in boxes in the house, or sown in the open ground as soon as the weather will permit.



Starred Phlox

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)

These are amongst our most beautiful plants for mixed garden beds and borders. They grow in branching form 1 to 2 feet in height and produce freely and continuously large single Poppy-like flowers of white, yellow, rose color, etc. The blossoms open early every evening and last well into the following day. They are of easiest culture in any sunny situation.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These are most useful for winter bouquets; enormous quantities of them are annually grown in France and exported to the United States, where they are made up into bouquets with Everlasting Flowers. They are easily grown in any soil. Pkt., 5c.

PETUNIAS

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a good soil and sunny position.

Howard's Star—A beautiful, free-flowering strain, color crimson-maroon with a clearly defined five-pointed star of bluish white. For bedding, baskets, vases, etc., this is exceptionally fine. Pkt., 10c.

Striped and Blotched

—A good strain of the small - flowering type; fine for massing. Pkt., 10c.



Petunias

Annual Large Flowering Varieties.

Gold Star—Flowers are a lovely rose-pink, each having a clear, golden yellow star in the center. Pkt., 10c.

Starred and Fringed—The flowers have a most distinct and star-like appearance, their attractiveness being enhanced by white margins which border the petals. Pkt., 10c.

Pure White—Pkt., 10c. **Deep Rose**—Pkt., 10c. **Shell Pink**—Pkt., 10c. **Intense Scarlet**—Pkt., 10. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX (Hardy Perennial)

For permanent beds in the garden and herbaceous border The strain of seed we offer has been saved from choicest named varieties, and should produce plants bearing immense panicles of large and bright-colored flowers, among which some new and beautiful colors are likely to be found. The plants are perfectly hardy, two to three feet high, flowering with increasing luxuriance year after year and remaining in bloom during the late summer months. Pkt., 25c.

PYRETHRUM (Hybridum)

Hardy perennial, bearing large Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from white to deep red, with bright yellow centers; blooms in May and June, and again in the fall; and is one of the most graceful and long-lasting cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

POPPIES

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. Thin out to stand three or four inches or more apart if you wish best results. Make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. Pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season.

Single Annual Varieties.

Umbrosum—Richest vermilion, with a deep shining black spot at the base of each petal. Pkt., 5c.

Shirley—This strain is one of great excellence, and many beautiful new forms will be found in it. If gathered while the dew is on them, and before sunshine, they will last two days in water. Pkt., 5c.

Santa Rose—It is a new strain of Shirley Poppies, originated and improved by Luther Burbank. This strain combines all the delicate beauty in color of the original Shirley and Shirley types, and with these the whole flower in all of its petals is beautifully crimped. Pkt., 5c.

Double Annual Varieties

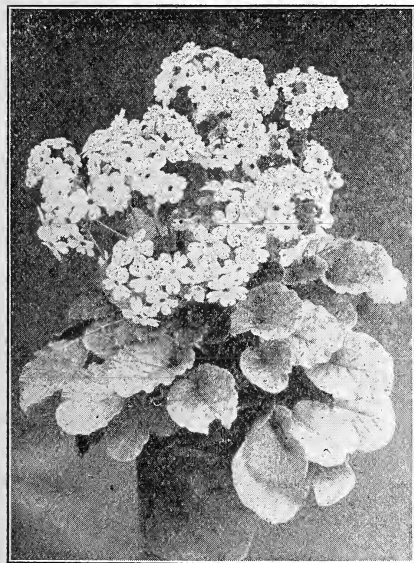
White Swan—Immense double flowers, beautifully fringed and of purest white. Pkt., 5c.

Cardinal Red—30-36 inch. These Poppies are very handsome. The flowers grow to an enormous size, from 6 to 7 inches in diameter, are as double as paeonies and the colors are very rich and striking. Pkt., 5c. **Double Mixed**—Pkt., 5c.

Hardy Perennial Poppies

Perennial poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When this fall growth starts is the time they should be transplanted to permanent flowering quarters; mark the places where they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

Oriental (The Largest Oriental Poppy)—A charming summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. Pkt., 10c.



Primula (Primrose)



Single Poppy

PORTULACA (Sun Plant)

One of our finest hardy annual plants, of easy culture, thriving best in a rather rich, light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in an exposed, sunny situation; the flowers are of the richest colors, and produced throughout the summer in great profusion; fine for massing in beds, edgings or rock-work; 6 inches.

Single Mixed Colors—Per oz., 40c; pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Flowers perfectly double, of the most brilliant scarlet, crimson, white, yellow, etc. Pkt., 10c.

PRIMULA (Primrose)

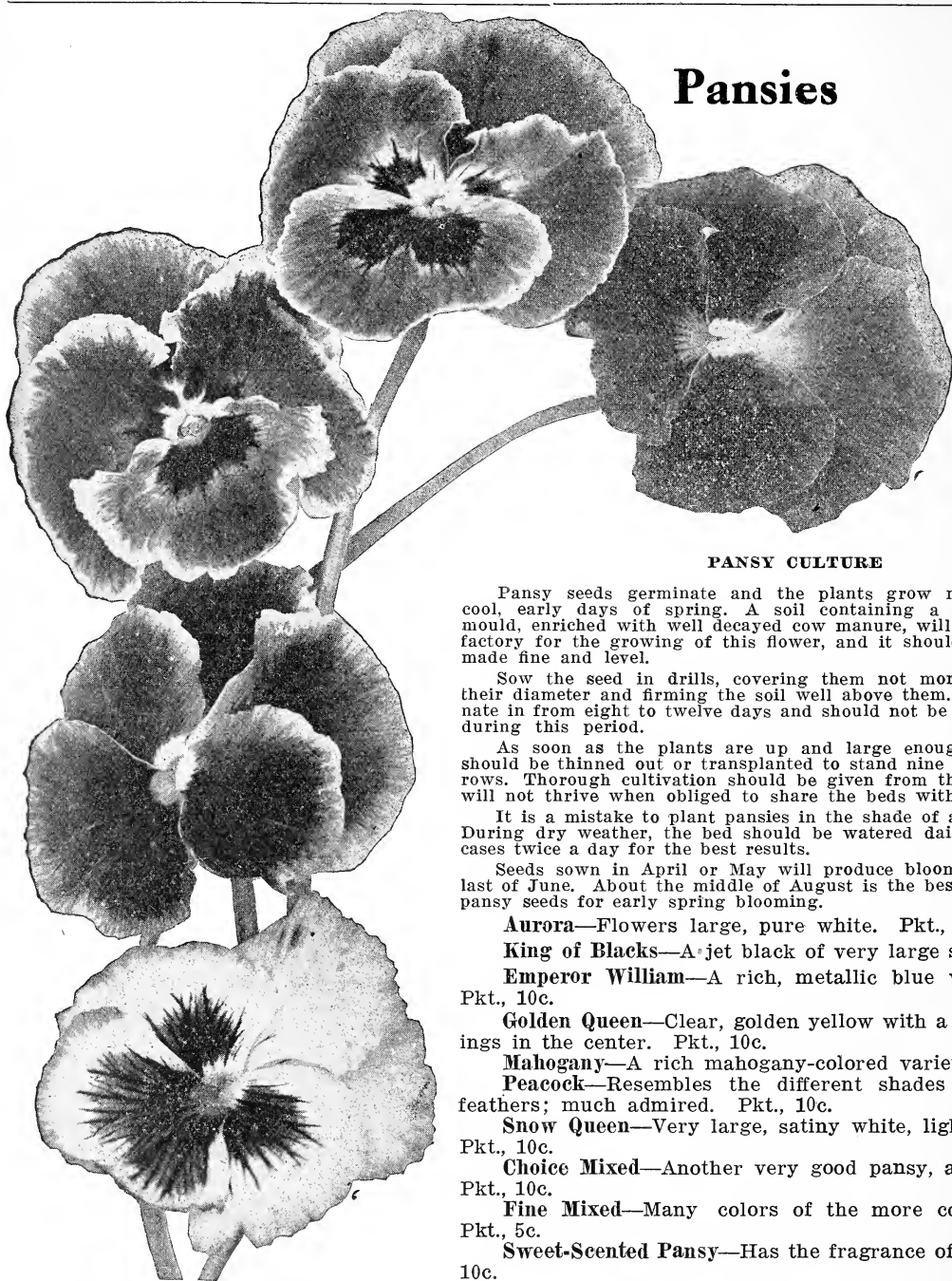
The charming and beautiful obconica varieties are indispensable for spring decorations in the home or conservatory. They are one of our most important winter-blooming pot plants and are of the easiest culture in greenhouse or light window of dwelling house, also succeeds well in the open border during the summer. Should be sown during the spring in good, porous loam. They will not germinate well in any compost containing peat or leaf mold. The flowers are of a soft lilac, pink, rose, lavender or crimson.

Obconica Grandiflora Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



Portulaca

Pansies



PANSY CULTURE

Pansy seeds germinate and the plants grow more freely in the cool, early days of spring. A soil containing a proportion of leaf mould, enriched with well decayed cow manure, will be the most satisfactory for the growing of this flower, and it should be well dug and made fine and level.

Sow the seed in drills, covering them not more than four times their diameter and firming the soil well above them. The seeds germinate in from eight to twelve days and should not be allowed to dry out during this period.

As soon as the plants are up and large enough to handle, they should be thinned out or transplanted to stand nine inches apart in the rows. Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as pansies will not thrive when obliged to share the beds with a mass of weeds.

It is a mistake to plant pansies in the shade of a tree or buildings. During dry weather, the bed should be watered daily, and in extreme cases twice a day for the best results.

Seeds sown in April or May will produce blooming plants by the last of June. About the middle of August is the best time for starting pansy seeds for early spring blooming.

Aurora—Flowers large, pure white. Pkt., 10c.

King of Blacks—A jet black of very large size. Pkt., 10c.

Emperor William—A rich, metallic blue with purple eye. Pkt., 10c.

Golden Queen—Clear, golden yellow with a few dark pencil-ings in the center. Pkt., 10c.

Mahogany—A rich mahogany-colored variety. Pkt., 10c.

Peacock—Resembles the different shades of the peacock feathers; much admired. Pkt., 10c.

Snow Queen—Very large, satiny white, light yellow center. Pkt., 10c.

Choice Mixed—Another very good pansy, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Fine Mixed—Many colors of the more common varieties. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet-Scented Pansy—Has the fragrance of the violet. Pkt., 10c.

Triumph of Giants—The very finest mixture of pansies ever produced. The plants are of very robust growth and form compact bushes of round shape. The petals are exceedingly broad. The beauty and brilliancy of color is most striking. Our own importation. Pkt., 25c.

Masterpiece (New Giant Curled)—This strain comes nearer to double Giant Pansies than anything ever introduced under that name. In reality the number of petals is the same as that in other pansy flowers, but they are crimped and curled in such a fashion that the flowers appear double. The flowers are of enormous size, often three inches across, and the color variations and combinations are odd and striking. Pkt., 20c.

Orchid-Flowered—A most interesting type of pansies of the giant-flowered class, containing a mixture of most surprisingly novel, unique and beautiful color combinations, entirely new among pansies. The ground color of nearly all the flowers is light, the petals being marked with large brown or golden yellow blotches which diffuse into rays and veins toward the edge. The upper petals are upright and plaited, resembling orchids. The colors are terra cotta, flesh, orange, rose, pink and lilac. Pkt., 15c.

Supreme Mixed—In this mixture we offer to our trade undoubtedly the choicest combination of the newer pansies grown. The colors are soft and markings the most exquisite imaginable. The best Europe's pansy king can produce. Pkt., 25c; 2 pkts. for 40c.



Salvia

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA

(Jack and the Bean-Stalk Vine)

Kudzu Vine

The most remarkable climber. In rich soil will grow 70 feet in one season. Starts into growth slowly, but after three or four weeks grows almost beyond belief. Leaves in shape like Lima Bean; dark green; texture, soft and wooly. Fine for porches, arbors, old trees, etc. Pkt., 5c.

RAINBOW CORN

(Zea Japonica Variegata)

As an ornamental foliage plant this is not only highly effective, but very interesting. It grows about five feet high, quite bushy, the wonderfully variegated leaves being striped with bright green, silvery white, rosy-purple, and sulphur yellow. It makes a very pretty dividing line between the vegetable and flower garden, or it may be used in the mixed border. Pkt., 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue)

The Salpiglossis is one of the great favorites among annuals, partly because of its easy culture, but principally for its beautiful, almost orchid-like flowers, which it produces from early summer until late fall. Seed should be sown early in spring in a hotbed or window and transplanted when weather is settled or directly out of doors after danger of frost.

Finest Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c.

STOCKS**Large Flowering Ten-Weeks**

Considered almost indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted and particularly valued for edgings, bedding and pot culture. The varieties we offer of this favorite garden plant produce dense spikes of very fragrant and beautiful rosette-like double flowers in a wide range of attractive colors. They are suitable for cutting, being produced on stems of good length in pleasing contrast with the dark green foliage of the bushy plants. Sow seed outdoors early in spring, using well fertilized, carefully pulverized soil and cover the seed one-fourth inch. Make the rows fifteen inches apart. Thin to six inches apart in the row. For earlier blooming start indoors and transplant. Height, one to one and one-half feet.

Pure White—Pkt., 10c.

Crimson—Pkt., 10c.

Canary Yellow—Pkt., 10c. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c.



Salpiglossis

SALVIA (Flowering Sage)

The scarlet sage has long been a favorite bedding plant, also grown for conservatory decoration, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July until frost; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible, either indoors or in a hotbed and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm. May also be sown in the open ground in May.

Coccinea—Annual scarlet sage; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

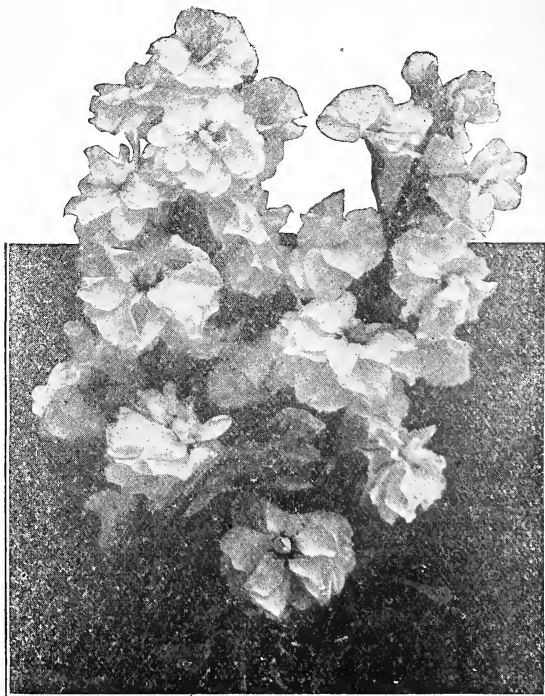
Splendens—Beautiful, bright scarlet; three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Drooping Spikes—This new, large flowering salvia has three times the flowering capacity on each spike of the ordinary Salvia Splendens. The flowers are produced in great numbers, causing the spikes to droop by their weight. The flowers are of the most brilliant, dazzling scarlet produced in endless profusion until late in the fall. Pkt., 10c.

Salvia Farinacea (The Silver Sage)—It appears to run altogether to flower, hundreds upon hundreds of tall spikes of silvery lavender blooms rising from a dense mass of foliage during the entire season. Far handsomer is it indeed than almost any bedding plant we know of—there being no other of this color grown. As isolated specimens they are also very showy. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA

(See Mourning Bride.)



Stocks



Spencer Sweet Peas

Sweet Peas

SPENCER VARIETIES.

These are undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Pea varieties, and to those wanting something better than the old standard we recommend the Spencer varieties.

Below we list six, considered by the highest authority, each to be the best of its color.

King Edward Spencer—Bright crimson scarlet, very large size, wavy standard and large drooping wings. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Othello Spencer—Very deep, pure maroon, Of the largest Spencer type with especially large, wavy and drooping wings. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

White Spencer—Re-selected. The best Spencer white. Flowers very large and of

magnificent Spencer waved forms. Stems as a rule carry four blossoms. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Florence Morse Spencer—Standard, richly flushed with a beautiful and distinct shade of pink; wings soft blush pink, giving the flower a charming appearance; very large and wavy. One of the prettiest of Sweet Peas. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Asta Ohn—The best lavender Sweet Pea is more truly a soft, pinkish lavender. Flowers are very large and beautifully waved. A very charming variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Madame X—This beautiful novelty Spencer Sweet Pea is one of the best giant varieties, bearing almost uniformly four blossoms to the stem and with its changing shades gives it a precedence over all former Spencer novelties. The shade is a light buff pink, opening light and turning a little deeper as the blossom matures. Pkt., 15c.

Capt. of the Blues Spencer—It is truly a bluish purple, with distinct margins of lilac. A pretty shade and of immense Spencer size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Spencer—Mixed colors. Oz., 20c.

For green lice on Sweet Pea vines use "Black Leaf 40." See page 55.

OLD STANDARD SWEET PEAS

Admiration—Pink mauve on ground of light primrose.

Apple Blossom—Standard crimson pink, wings white, tinged and shaded with pink.

Captain of the Blues—Standard clear purple, wings blue, shaded and tinged with purple.

King Edward VII—The finest crimson-scarlet.

Othello—Dark maroon showing veins of almost black.

Dorothy Eckford—One of the best pure white varieties.

Modesty—White, with tint of pink, showing a trifle deeper on edges.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Standard light mauve, wings lavender. Large size, hooded form.

Senator—Violet and indigo striped with white.

Any of the above varieties, price, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 3 oz., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

SCHIZANTHUS

Also known as Butterfly Flower or Poor Man's Orchid. Dainty, compact, branching plants with finely cut foliage, covered when in bloom with clusters or spikes of brilliantly colored butterfly-like flowers. Valuable for garden decoration or pot culture. Petals bright yellow with margins and tube of purple-rose, shading from lighter to darker shades. The seed may be sown outdoors after danger of frost is past,

where the plants are to remain; or start inside and transplant when weather is suitable. Annual, about 20 inches high.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

A great favorite in England and Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed the bright scarlet sprays of pea-shaped blossoms. Per pint, 50c, postpaid. Pkt., 5c.

SMILAX

In many respects the smilax is the most useful, and it is certainly one of the most graceful climbers which adorn the greenhouse or conservatory; for bouquets and floral decorations it is indispensable. Pkt., 10c.

SNAP-DRAGON

(See Antirrhinum.)

SUNFLOWERS

New types. These improved branching single sunflowers are exceedingly popular for the garden and for cut flowers. Bushes three to four feet high, bearing from base to summit a continuous succession of flowers from June until frost. Flowers three to four inches across, borne on long stems in a few weeks from seed. "Cut and Come Again" sunflowers mixed. All types. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Giant Russian—Immense, single yellow flowers, eighteen to twenty inches across. Oz., 10c; pkt., 5c.

Double Sunflowers

(See Helianthus.)

SWEET SULTAN (*Centaurea Imperialis*)

Produces long-stemmed, beautifully fringed blossoms two to three inches across, of graceful effect and are delightfully fragrant. The colors vary from white and yellow through reds from pink to crimson and through blues from lilac to purple, some having centers of a different color, as violet with white centers, etc. For bouquets, vases, etc., they are exceptionally beautiful. If cut scarcely opened they will last for ten days in water. The plants are of the easiest culture, flowering freely in the garden the first summer from seed sown in the spring; 2½ feet high.

Delicate Lilac—Pkt., 10c. **Pure White**—Pkt., 10c. **Brilliant Rose**—Pkt., 10c. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAMS

A splendid old-fashioned plant, producing its large heads of beautifully colored, sweet-scented flowers in great abundance. It is hardy, easily grown and flowers the second year from seed.

Giant Flowered Single—An improvement on older sorts, both in variety of color and size of flowers and trusses. The single flowers are often simply enormous. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Flowered Double—Like the above it is an improvement on the old-fashioned Sweet William, producing umbels of enormous size on stiff stems, and in great variety of shades and colors. The single florets often measure one inch in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

Double and Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

SWEET ROCKET

Old-fashioned garden plant; also known as Dame's Violet; grows from two to three feet high, and bears spikes of showy white, lilac and purple fragrant flowers. Excellent for naturalizing among shrubbery or for planting in a permanent border; mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA (Black-eyed Susan)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases and low fences; very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; four feet. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 5c.

VERBENA

Single plants of this pretty annual creeper will carpet a space three to four feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower umbels.

A carefully selected and improved fine strain of mammoth varieties. For best results seed should be sown early in the house or hot bed, and transplanted in the beds in May.

Scarlet, Purple, Pink, White—Pkt., 10c. **Mammoth Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

VINCA (Old Maid)

Ornamental free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants we have. It is the best to start the seed early indoors or in a hot-bed, but they begin blooming in August from seed sown out of doors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water. Two feet.

Pure White, Rose—Each, pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER

Wallflowers should be better known. Their adaptability for pot culture and outdoor bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor, should win favor. They are easily grown and last long as cut flowers.

Seed sown in the open ground the first of May will commence blooming in July, and if started earlier in the house or in hotbeds, they can be had in profusion from early in June until late autumn. The blossoms are exceedingly sweet-scented. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age)

The Zinnia is one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. The seed can be sown early in the hotbed and transplanted, or sown later in the open ground. They come into flower early in the summer, and keep on blooming until hard frost.

Plants two feet high, bearing perfect double flowers large as taller growing sorts.

Canary, Flesh-Pink, Scarlet, Mixed, All Colors—Any of the above, pkt., 5c.

Zebra—A very pretty strain with striped flowers. As the colors vary on each plant, they present a curious as well as a beautiful appearance. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Flowered or Colossal—A special strain of this old favorite annual, which produces flowers of colossal size, specimens measuring from 5 to 6 inches across being not unusual. Plants are of extremely robust habit, attaining a height of about 3 feet.

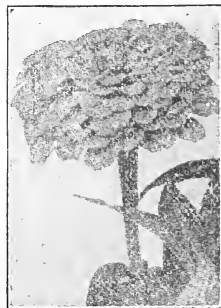
Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



Sweet Williams

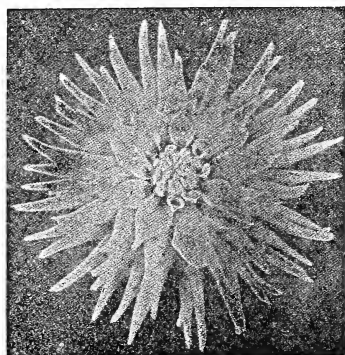


Verbena



Zinnia

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING



Cactus Dahlia

tus form. Delicate apricot, shading towards the edges of the petals to carmine pink. Early. 25 cents each.

Fireworks—Fancy cactus form. General color golden yellow, striped and spotted with oriental red. 30 cents each.

H. Wearing—Cactus form. Pure salmon, passing to bright amber at the base of the petals. 25 cents each.

Spotless Queen—Cactus form. Purest snow white. An excellent variety for cut flower purposes. 25 cents each.

Penelope—Show form. Beautiful lilac pink. Large full double flowers. 25 cents each.

Queen of the Yellow—Show form. Bright golden yellow. Strong growing, and free blooming. 25 cents each.

DAHLIAS

Our Dahlia roots are grown by a specialist, which enables us to furnish good, strong roots true to name and of the best quality. Prepaid at prices listed.

Holsatia — Cactus form. A bright glowing scarlet. 25 cents each.

Countess of Lonsdale — Cac-

Klondyke—Light primrose yellow, with a large maroon blotch of deep shade on lower petals. Each, 8c; dozen, 80c.

Meadowvale—Pure white, with a pencil line of scarlet in the center of lower petals. Very strong and sure blooming. Each, 6c; dozen, 50c.

Augusta—Lovely white, blue anthers. Straight spikes, often having two or three branches. Each, 6c; doz., 50c.

Halley—Salmon pink, shaded yellow. The predominating color of the flowers is delicate pink with a slight rose tinge. The lower petals bear a creamy blotch with a bright red stripe through the center, producing a superb effect. Each, 7c; doz., 60c.



Gladiolus

TUBE ROSES

Mammoth Pearl—A very popular summer flowering bulb, very fragrant. Flowers are borne on long spikes. Select bulbs. Price, by mail, each, 10c; doz., \$1.00. By express.

GLADIOLUS

Baron Hulot — Rich violet blue. One of the finest blue Gladioli. Each, 7c; doz., 60c.

America—An exquisite soft lavender pink. Large open blossoms on spikes ranging from two or three feet in length. Dark green foliage. Vigorous growth. Each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

Pink Beauty — Two weeks earlier than America, the earliest of all sorts. Blotched pink, shaded into primrose. Ea., 6c; doz., 50c.

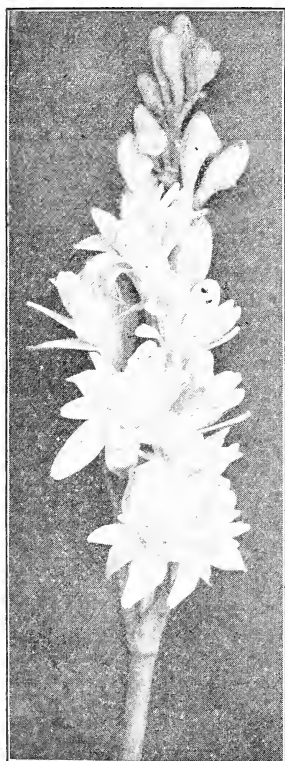
Mrs. Frances King—Desirable shade of light scarlet on strong spikes three to four feet long. Excellent cut flower variety. Each, 6c; doz., 50c.

Europa—Is considered by many experts to be the best pure white yet introduced, having the finest spikes, the best individual flowers, and the purest in its snowy whiteness. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

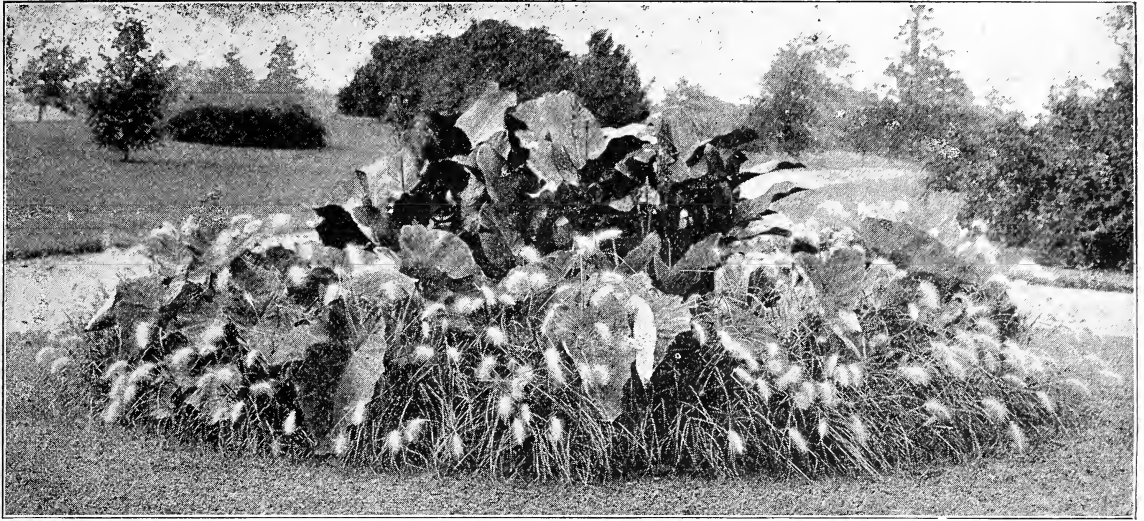
Panama—Is a favorite wherever high grade varieties are grown. It is similar to and has all the good qualities of America, but in color is a rich rose-pink. Each, 7c; doz., 60c.

Princeps — The Amaryllis Flowered Gladiolus. Splendid, late flowering variety; flowers of enormous size, 5½ inches in diameter and a dazzling scarlet-red color with a small white band on each lower petal. Spikes produce 12 to 15 flowers and grow 4 feet in height. Each, 6c; doz., 50c.

Midland Mixed—All colors. Doz., 45c.



Tuberose



Bed of Cannas, Caladiums and Ornamental Grass

CALADIUM

Esculentum (Elephant's Ear)—One of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the north. Will produce three to ten leaves three to four feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks four to six feet high.

Soil best suited to Caladiums is a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf mould, peat and well-rotted cow or sheep manure in equal parts, with a sprinkling of sand added. Bulbs may be planted outdoors as soon as danger of frost is over, covering about three inches deep; but little water must be given to the roots till active growth commences, when, as the plants develop, they require an abundance. Humidity and warmth are necessary for their best development.

First Size Bulbs—Nine inches and over in circumference. Each, 40c; doz., \$4.00.

Second Size Bulbs—Seven to eight inches in circumference. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

CANNAS

Plant the bulbs early in the spring, in ground that is well enriched with rotted manure, and deeply spaded. Set them 20 to 24 inches apart each way.

Chas. Henderson—Green foliage. Bright crimson flowers. 4 feet high. Each, 10c.

Florence Vaughn—Green foliage, yellow flowers, spotted crimson. 5 feet high. Each, 10c.

King Humbert—Bronze leaved, orchid flowering, with large flowers, six inches across, of brilliant orange scarlet. 4½ feet high. Each, 15c.

MADERIA VINE

A beautiful climbing vine of very rapid growth; leaves glossy green. Nothing more desirable for shading porches and verandas. Large, strong bulbs. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

Should be planted in shady places. No flower garden is complete without them. Cannot supply this season.

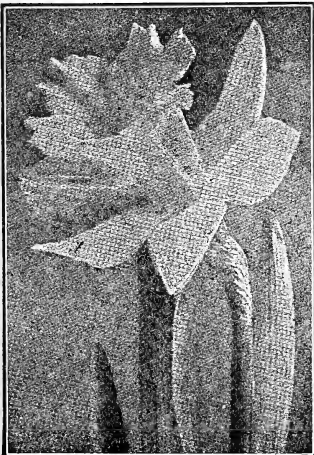
CINNAMON VINE

A beautiful climbing vine, which will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with a profusion of handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves, bearing great numbers of delicate white blossoms, which emit a delicious cinnamon fragrance. Each, 7c.

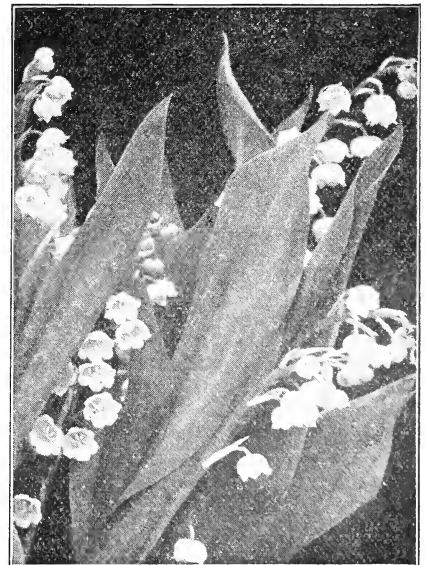
This fall is the time to plant—Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus and Hyacinths. You'll enjoy them next spring—you provide for the future in all other things, why not in your flower garden? We will have fine bulbs and roots for fall planting in October and November.

DAFFODILS, OR JONQUILS

Every home ground, regardless of size, holds many appropriate corners for the graceful Daffodil. Both single and double varieties in various colors. \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.



Single Daffodil



Lily of the Valley

TULIPS

If but one display of early spring blossoms could be afforded, of all the varieties choose the Tulip.

Collection No. 1.

Will make a circular bed 5 feet in diameter. Contains 100 bulbs first size; 25 red, 25 yellow, 25 white, 25 red and yellow. Price, postpaid, \$4.00.

Collection No. 2.

Will make circular bed 5 feet in diameter. Contains 100 bulbs first size; 25 rose, 25 white and rose, 25 white and 25 yellow. Price, postpaid, \$3.75.

Collection No. 3.

For 5-foot circular bed. Contains 100 bulbs first size; all colors mixed. Price, postpaid, \$3.00.

DUTCH HYACINTHS

One of the most thrillingly delightful moments of spring-time is when you first step out in the warm, balmy sunshine and there breaks upon your view a rush of dainty colored hyacinths. Light blue, dark blue, light pink, dark pink, white and yellow; first size bedding bulbs \$1.20 per dozen, postpaid.

SNOWDROP

In just the season when trees and other plants are scarcely showing budding leaves, the Snowdrop gladdens our hearts with its snowy white blossoms. This little bulb will take more actual abuse than any other. They are usually planted in the lawn, about two inches in depth and a few inches apart. Irregularity in planting is the most desirable. Per doz., 20c postpaid.

CROCUS

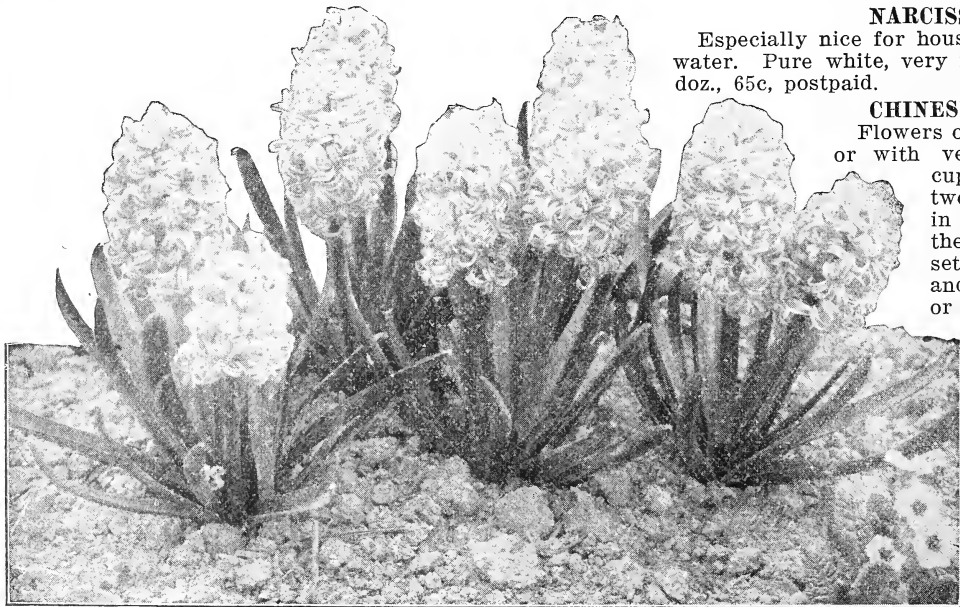
The prettiest picture is secured when the bright blossoms emerge here and there among the grasses of the side lawn or by the driveway, for there their brilliant hues are given a harmonious background of green. Plant in the lawn, about two inches in depth and a few inches apart. They will last for years if left undisturbed. Crocuses make a very showy bed when mixed varieties are planted. Blue, white, yellow, 25c per doz., postpaid.

OXALIS

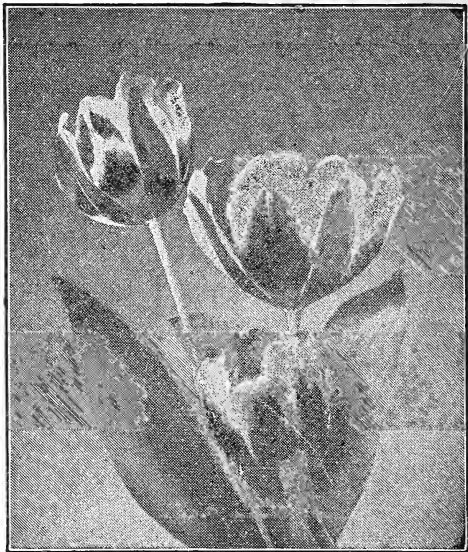
Favorites for window culture, especially when suspended in baskets. 25c per doz., postpaid.

FREESIA

A most popular bulb for pot culture, flowering in the winter and spring in the conservatory or window garden. Plant from six to eight bulbs in a four-inch pot. They force readily and can be made to bloom by Christmas. Pure white clusters of flowers of delicious fragrance. Should be kept near a window and not too hot. Price 35c per doz., postpaid.



Dutch Hyacinths



Tulips

NARCISSUS

Especially nice for house culture in soil or water. Pure white, very fragrant. Each, 6c; doz., 65c, postpaid.

CHINESE SACRED LILY

Flowers of a satiny white color with very fragrant golden cups. Put an inch or two of sand and gravel in the dish in which they are to be grown, set the bulbs on this and put enough gravel or shells around them to keep them from falling over; fill with water and set in dark closet for ten days until roots start freely, then bring to the light and keep in any ordinary living room. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50. By mail, each, 20c; doz., \$1.70.

LILIES

To many this modest flower may wave her waxen petals as queen of the garden, but to all, her sweet purity, blended with her stately grandeur, endears her as a creation sacredly beautiful. 20c each, postpaid.

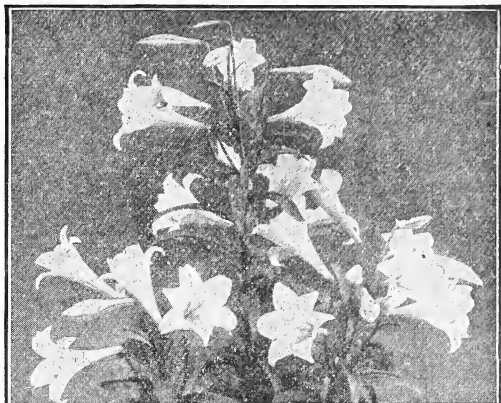
IRIS

The Irises have been so vastly improved in the past few years, that, to the flower lover, they have changed from the old time flag, to the most delicate flower of our spring, with a charm and lure all their own.

Their exquisite beauty, and delicate perfume is irresistible, and to one who sees them, the question isn't whether to select them at all, or not, but rather, how many to select.

We list twelve choice varieties, each one of which is strong growing, free blooming, and price them at 15c each, or \$1.50 per dozen, unless otherwise noted.

Plant them not more than two or three inches deep, in any good soil, and give them as sunny a location as possible.



Lilies

Gertrude—Rare violet blue, of exceptional beauty. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Harlequin Milianias—White background, flecked and splashed with lavender.

Her Majesty—A wonderful shade of old rose pink, extra fine. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Honorabilis—Standards are bright yellow, with falls of rich maroon laced and edged with dark yellow.

Black Prince—Rich royal purple, almost black, with very large petals. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

L'Avenir—A delicate shade of lavender. Growing to medium height only.

Madam Chereau—Pure white, laced and frilled with light blue at the edges. Tall and strong, and one of the best.

Mrs. H. Darwin—Pure creamy white. Low growing, and beautiful.

The pumilleas are the first of all to bloom in the spring, and are all low, dwarf plants, for borders.

Pumillea, yellow.

Pumillea, purple.

Sampson—Bright yellow, with markings of maroon on the falls.

Rhine Nix—A queen among the irises. Standards pure white, with standards of rich blue, the two colors making a wonderful contrast as they rest on their tall straight stems. Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00.

We will send one each of the twelve varieties for \$2.00.

PEONIES

Of late years the Peony is taking its rightful place as queen of all flowers. Its great size, variety of form and color, its fragrance, and its freedom from insect pests, and above all its ease of culture, make it pre-eminently the favorite of those who grow flowers for pleasure and can not devote too much time to their care. The roots should be set 3 feet apart each way in ground that is well drained, and where they have the full sunlight, if possible.

Alace Crousse—Outer petals are marked with rose carmine, inner petals pure white. Large, full, double flower. Each, 50c.

Alexander Dumas—Guard petals dark pink. A collar of creamy yellow, narrow petals lie above these, which in turn are capped by a full center of light pink. One of the best tri-colors. Each, 50c.

Atrosinguinia—A full double peony, of a very dark, rich red. Each, 75c.

Berloize—Light carmine rose, tipped with silver. A large full bloom. Each, 50c.

Compt Horrace D'Choessel—A beautiful rich red, all of one shade, and full double. Each, 75c.

Clara Barton—One of the earliest white peonies. The bud opens a delicate rose pink, changing to pure white, developing very long loosely gathered petals, that gives the flower much the appearance of a white chrysanthemum. Each, 75c.

Duchess D'Nemours—Outer guards pure white, with a center of sulphur yellow, changing to white. Each, 50c.

Edullus Superba—Very early, of a fine bright pink. Each, 50c.

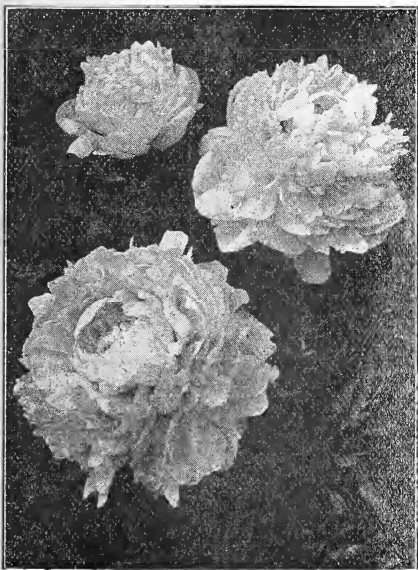
Festivia Maxima—One of the finest white peonies grown. Large full flower of the purest white, with occasional tips of carmine on the center petals. Early, and extra good. Each, 75c.

Fragrans—A good dark pink, with long stems, and late. A fine peony for cut flowers. Each, 50c.

Golden Harvest—A fine peony with the general effect of pink, with some yellow petals intermingled with the others. Each, 50c.

L'Esperance—A very fine early pink, as early, and as large as Festivia Maxima. Each, 50c.

We will send one each of the above varieties for \$6.00.



Peonies

Vegetable Seeds

With General Directions for Cultivation

ASPARAGUS

One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of drill.

About 400 plants to the ounce.

CULTURE—Can be grown in any good garden soil, but does best in sunny, moist soil. To grow plants from seed, sow in drills about one inch deep in rows one foot apart. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds; during the summer thin out, and the following spring plants may be set in beds 6 feet wide, with a 2-foot path each side; set the plants one foot apart each way, 4 inches below the surface. Annually, after cutting, the bed should be given a liberal top dressing of manure, ashes and salt, which should be thoroughly cultivated into the soil. As soon as the tops turn yellow in the fall, they should be cut and removed from the beds, and just before winter cover the beds with 4 inches of coarse, strawy manure or leaves, which should be removed in the spring. A bed 6x40 feet is ample for an ordinary family and when well established is good for 20 years.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety producing shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. Vigorous and robust in habit; grows large shoots. Needs no earthing up. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Conover's Colossal—A mammoth green sort of the largest size and of good quality. One of the best known and most generally cultivated varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Palmetto—A large dark green variety of vigorous growth, having pointed tips. Early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Strong Two-year-old Roots—By mail, per doz., 35c; 100, \$2.00.

BEANS

DWARF OR BUSH YELLOW PODDED VARIETIES

One quart (about 2 lbs.) will plant one hundred feet of drill or 150 hills.

CULTURE—Beans are somewhat tender. Plant in warm, loamy soil at the beginning of settled warm weather in spring, and at intervals for succession until August. Rows may be made 2 feet apart and the beans planted a few inches apart in the drills, or 3 or 4 beans in hills 6 to 8 inches apart. Cultivate and hoe frequently, always, however, when the vines are perfectly dry. In hoeing draw the soil up towards the rows or plants. For String Beans gather the pods clean as soon as fit for use. The plants will remain all the longer in bearing. For Pole Beans, use poles 5 to 8 feet long set in rows 4 feet apart each way; or in drills, if wire trellis is used. Plant 4 to 6 beans around each pole and thin out to 3 plants to a pole, or 2 to 3 beans may be planted a foot apart under a wire trellis.

Challenge Black Wax—The pods are clear waxy-like, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. Seed jet black. The best extra early wax bean for a home or market garden. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

Improved Golden Wax—Early, very productive; pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like; cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green and of the highest quality used in either way. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.

Wardell's Kidney Wax—This variety, maturing a little later than the Golden Wax, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods. These are of good quality, and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 35c; pt., 55c; qt., 95c.

Davis Wax—The most hardy and productive wax-podded bush bean in cultivation. Vine rustless and very vigorous. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome, and when young are crisp and tender. Seed kidney-shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. One of the best for shipping as snap beans and of the greatest value as a market variety. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods make it desirable for canners' use. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.

Currie's Rust-proof Wax—An improvement on the old-fashioned Golden Wax; very early, and absolutely rust-proof; the pods grow long, flat, are very tender and of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

DRY OR SHELL VARIETIES

Prolific Tree or California Branch—This is the heaviest yielding bean known. It is not a garden variety, but belongs to the class of field beans, the seed of which resembles the well-known "Navy" bean. The plants grow upright and bear the pods well up from the ground, thus keeping them away from the soil and making them more easily gathered. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 25c; qt., 75c.

Red Kidney—A very fine variety for baking. Plants upright, very large, branching, with large broad leaves. Pods rather late in maturing, about six inches long. Seed large, kidney shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

White Navy—This sort is a sure cropper. The plants are large and spreading, with small, thin leaves, ripening their crop comparatively early. The pods are light green. The beans are oval, white, handsome and of superior quality for use as dry beans. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 25c; pt., 40c; qt., 75c.



Asparagus



Wardell's Wax



Postage Paid on Beans

Stringless Green Pod Beans

DWARF OR BUSH GREEN PODDED BEANS

Extra Early Red Valentine—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the green-podded sorts and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vine erect, with dark green leaves; pods medium length, curved cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

Stringless Green Pod—A most valuable addition to our green-podded sorts. The vine is vigorous, spreading and very productive. The pods are larger than those of the Red Valentine, but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

Fordhook Early—Bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, leaves are bright dark green, pods measure six inches long, one-half inch wide and half an inch thick, so full and fleshy that they are almost perfectly round. They are brittle, juicy, free from tough fiber, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed, being white, can be used for dried beans in the winter. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—The pods are often eight inches long; flat and of a bright green color. Early, productive and of excellent quality. Plants form erect bushes. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

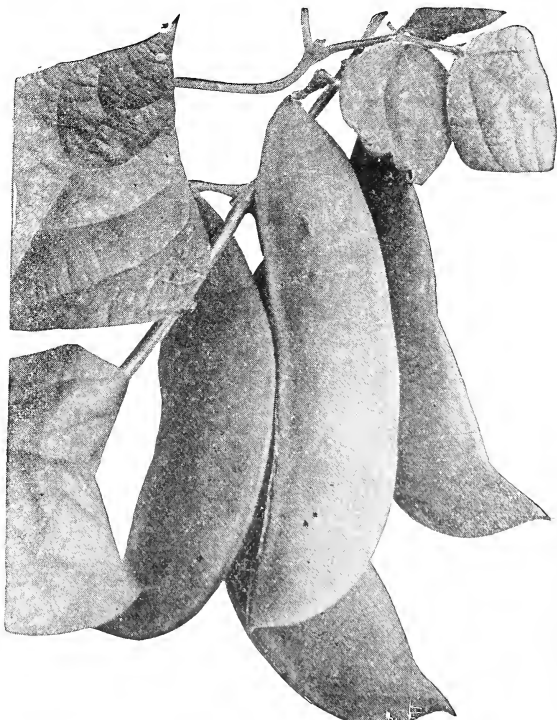
DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima—The bushes are 18 to 20 inches high, of stout, erect growth, branch freely, forming large circular plants from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. Very prolific, bearing large beautiful pods, well filled with large beans of the same size and delicious flavor as the pole variety. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 35c; qt., \$1.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima or Sieva—Grows erect to a height of 18 to 20 inches and requires no support. Very early and productive. The beans have the true lima flavor, rich, buttery and tender. These beans are at least two weeks earlier than most pole beans. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

POLE LIMA BEANS

King of Garden Limas—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 35c; qt., \$1.00.



Henderson's Bush Lima Bean

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)—This climbing variety is very vigorous and productive and bears its pods in large clusters. The pods are green, very long, often being nine or ten inches, nearly round, very crisp, and so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth. The seed is long, oval, dun-colored, very early, and the best to use in the green state. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

Lazy Wife—So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of the late, green-podded pole beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are five to seven inches long, broad, thick, fleshy, and entirely stringless. They have a rich buttery flavor. The dry beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

Dutch Case Knife—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; pods very long, flat, irregular green but becoming creamy white as they mature. Seed broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.

Cut Short—This green podded climbing sort, with red speckled, oval seed, is used largely in the south for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles. The snap pods are short, three to three and one-half inches, fleshy and of good quality. The pods as they mature become yellow tinged with red, the beans showing distinctly through the pods. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; qt., 90c.



Kentucky Wonder Bean

BEETS

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

No vegetable requires less attention than this, and none yields as constantly as this spinach, producing uninterruptedly from July until winter. This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad, white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable. Two separate dishes may thus be grown from one plant. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Swiss Chard

MANGEL-WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS

Six pounds sufficient for one acre.

Golden Tankard—An enormous yielder of weight per acre and at the same time very nutritious. Flesh deep yellow. Of fine shape, growing largely above soil, thus being easily harvested. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

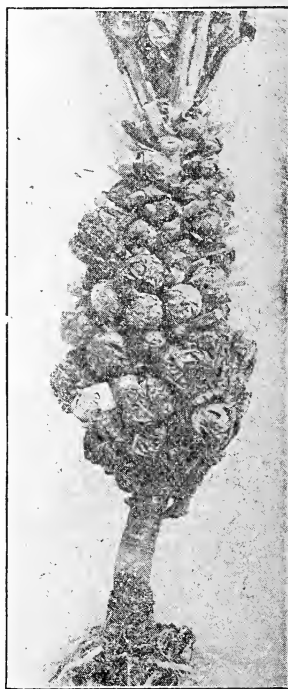
Mammoth Long Red—The largest and heaviest cropper of all the Mangels. Dark red skin, with whitish flesh. Grows one-half or more above the surface. Roots quite regular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

Lane's Imperial Sugar—An old variety of the sugar beet, valued for its productiveness and large percentage of sugar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 85c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—A species of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May in a seed bed, and the plants afterwards set in rows 2 feet or more apart, and cultivated like cabbage. This vegetable does not require extremely high cultivation, however. It is ready for use late in autumn after the early frosts.

Improved Tall—Produces compact sprouts of the finest quality; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

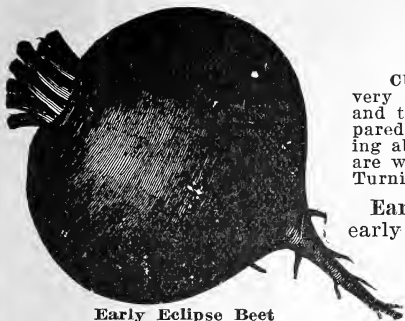


Brussels Sprouts

TABLE BEETS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE—The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted very early, sow such sorts as Crosby's Egyptian or Detroit Dark Red in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop, sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows eighteen inches apart, covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established, thin out to four inches apart in the row. For winter use the Turnip varieties may be sown in June so as to mature late in the season.



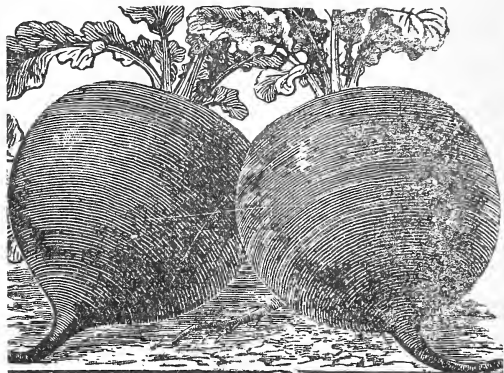
Early Eclipse Beet

Early maturing beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Roots nearly globular, with a small top and a small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Crosby's Egyptian—Earlier than any other, it makes most desirable small beets for early market, of presentable size and shape. Tops are not too small, but just right for easy bunching. Color, a deep red, almost black; flesh sweet, smooth, tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Edmand's Blood Turnip—A handsome, clean, turnip-shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. The roots grow regular and are of right marketable size. Tops are small, allowing them to be grown closely together. They mature early and give every satisfaction as a bunching sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

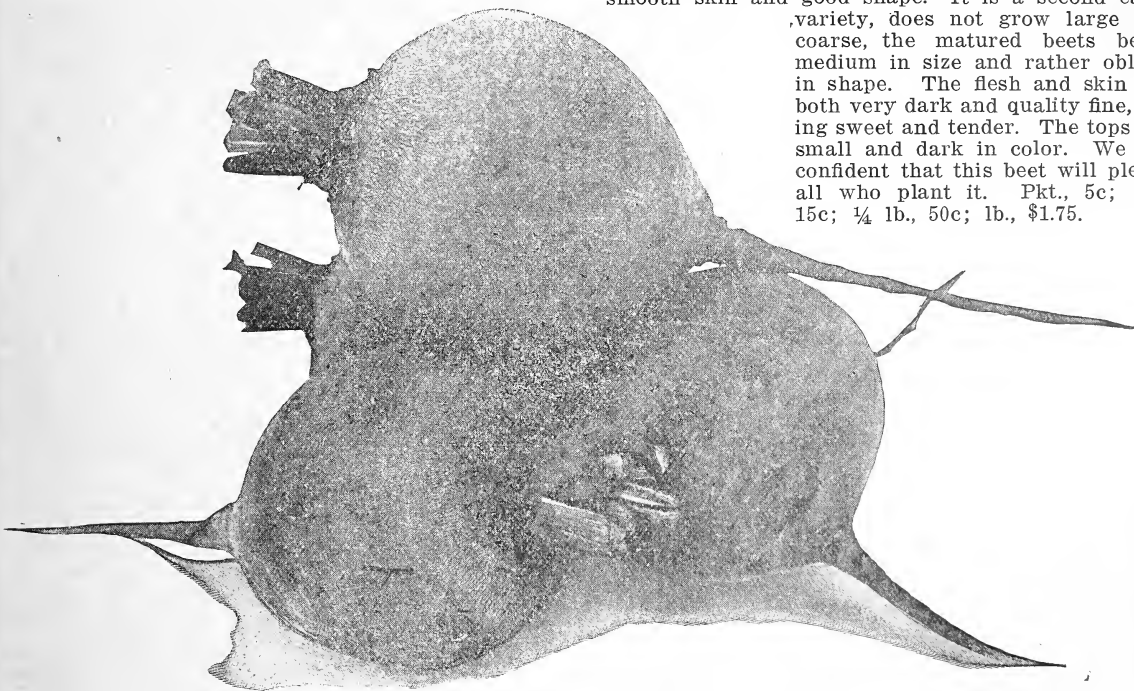
Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip—The leading main crop variety. Roots always smooth, globe-shaped, deep red color, fine flavor, good size, tender and sweet. An enormous cropper. A favorite with marketmen. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Detroit Red

Detroit Dark Red—Long experience has shown this variety to be the best deep red turnip beet, not only for market gardeners, but for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product. Its small top, early maturing and the splendid shape and color of the root makes it popular with everyone who plants it. Top small, upright, growing so that the rows may be close together; leaf stem and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth, flesh deep red, very crisp, tender and sweet, remaining so for a long time, very uniform in shape and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Crimson Globe—This beet is remarkable for its smooth skin and good shape. It is a second early variety, does not grow large and coarse, the matured beets being medium in size and rather oblong in shape. The flesh and skin are both very dark and quality fine, being sweet and tender. The tops are small and dark in color. We are confident that this beet will please all who plant it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Crosby Egyptian Beet

CABBAGE

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. One-quarter pound plants an acre

CULTURE—The requisites for complete success with cabbage are: First, good seed; in this crop the quality of the seed used is of the greatest importance; no satisfactory results can possibly be obtained when poor seed is planted. Second, rich, well-prepared ground. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. Third, frequent and thorough cultivation. The ground should be highly manured and worked deep. Cabbages should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full-grown heads.

EARLY VARIETIES

Early Jersey Wakefield—The earliest and hardest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insures the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Head conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit of the variety make it the best sort for very early setting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Early Winnigstadt—One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head. Owing to its compact and upright habit of growth and peculiar texture of short thick leaf, the variety seems to suffer less from cabbage worm than most other sorts. Head regular, conical, very hard and keeps well both summer and winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease than any other early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.



Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Henderson's Early Summer—About 10 days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but being fully double the size, it may be classed as decidedly the best large early cabbage and is deservedly popular with market gardeners. Equal in weight to most of the late varieties, and its short outer leaves allow it to be planted nearly as close as the Early Jersey Wakefield. Keeps a long time without bursting. Head round, not pointed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

All Head—Is the earliest of all large cabbages, and considerably larger than any other early summer cabbage. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color and size. It is an all-the-year-round cabbage, being equally good for winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Copenhagen Market—This superb cabbage is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time (this being a great consideration to market gardeners). The heads average about 10 lbs. each in weight, are very solid, with small core, and of fine quality. It matures as early as Jersey



Early Winnigstadt

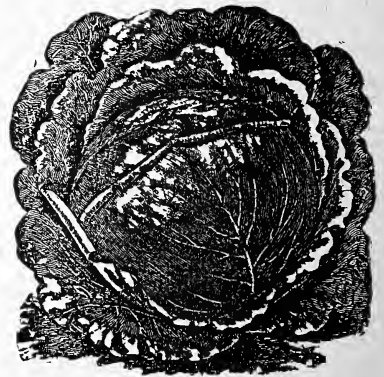
Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short stemmed, the leaves are light green, rather small, saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

LATE VARIETIES

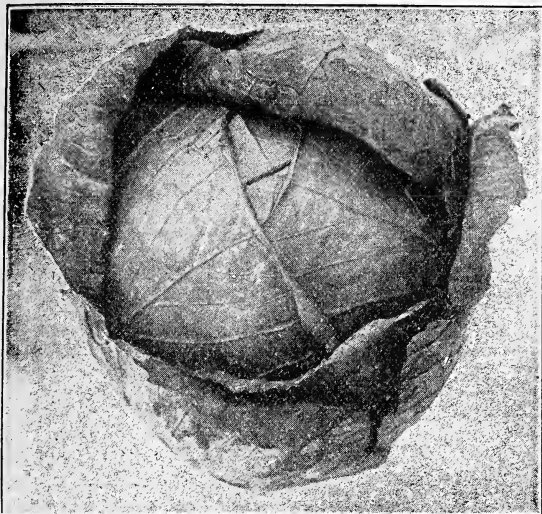
Hollander or Danish Ball Head—Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green, covered with whitish bloom. Head medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Large Late Drumhead—Grows a very large solid head often reaching a weight of twenty to thirty pounds. There is little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head. A fine winter variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Surehead—This cabbage is rightly named Surehead and never fails to make a fine, solid, large head with few outer leaves. Strong, vigorous grower. Matures late. Main crop sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



Early Summer Cabbage



Late Flat Dutch Cabbage

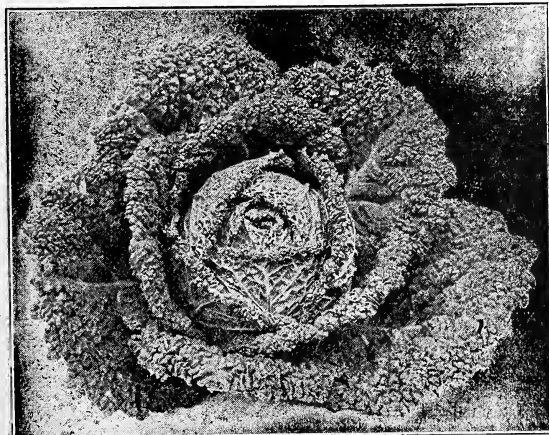
Late Flat Dutch—The heads are flat, and grow remarkably large, even, very solid, and are of fine texture; stems grow short and the quality of the cabbage is very fine. It is a sure-heading sort, as nearly every plant can be depended upon to produce a fine large head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

SAVOY CABBAGES

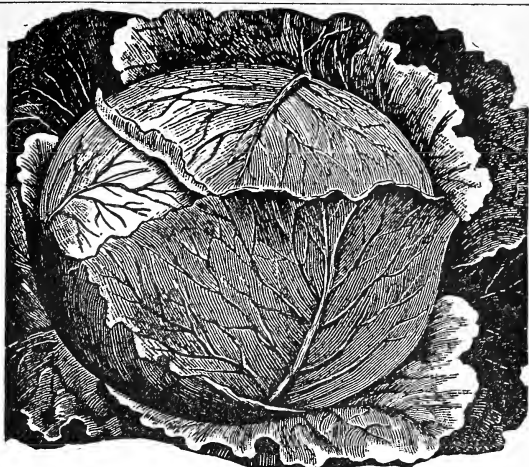
Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Of superior quality, the largest solid-heading Savoy, and possesses the rich flavor of the cauliflower. The plants are strong and vigorous, and withstand the ravages of the cabbage worm better than other sorts. The inside of this cabbage is pure white. Most delicious after frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE

Also called Pe-Tsai. Sow seed after July 1st, and give plenty of room to the plants, setting in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Does not form a cabbage head, but when grown to full size resembles the Cos Lettuce; the outer leaves may be used during its growth. It is odorless while being cooked, and the flavor is delicious, being very mild. Excellent for use as a salad, or cooked like asparagus. Pkt., 5c; oz., 65c.



Perfection Savoy Cabbage



Danish Ball Head Cabbage

RED CABBAGE

Danish Round Red—A very superior variety; heads round and compact; color intense red. The outer leaves are medium in size and covered with a silvery sheen. Keeps very well through the winter and is highly recommended. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

CRESS

CULTURE—Easily grown during winter on the greenhouse bench, in frames, pots or boxes, and splendid for salad, garnishing, or as an addition to winter lettuce. Sow seed very thickly in rows 3 to 6 inches apart under glass, or for summer 1 foot apart in open ground. Sow often for succession, as it soon runs to seed. Water cress requires a stream of running water, ditch or pond in which it will grow without care, except at first keeping weeds from interfering with it.

Curled, or Pepper Grass—This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Water Cress—The pleasant peculiar flavor of water cress makes it one of the most delicate salads for table use. It will grow where there is a good supply of fresh, pure water, and it need not be running water. It can also be grown in tubs of good soil kept in a shady place, provided sufficient water is given it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

CORN SALAD

CULTURE—During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart, covering with about one-fourth inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. On the approach of severe cold weather, cover with straw or coarse litter. The plants will also do well if the seed is sown very early in the spring, and like most salad plants, are greatly improved if sown on very rich soil.

Large Leaved—A quick growing salad plant for fall, winter and spring use. The leaves are used as a substitute for lettuce and spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

CHICORY

CULTURE—Sow seed as early in spring as the ground can be prepared, in rather light, moderately rich soil, in drills two to two and one-half feet apart for either garden or field culture. When the plants are sufficiently large, thin to six inches apart in the row and cultivate well.

Large Rooted or Coffee—The dried and prepared roots are much used as a substitute for coffee, and the young leaves may be used as a spring salad. Improved type, much larger, smoother, whiter and proportionately shorter roots than the old kind. Pkt., 5c.

CAULIFLOWER

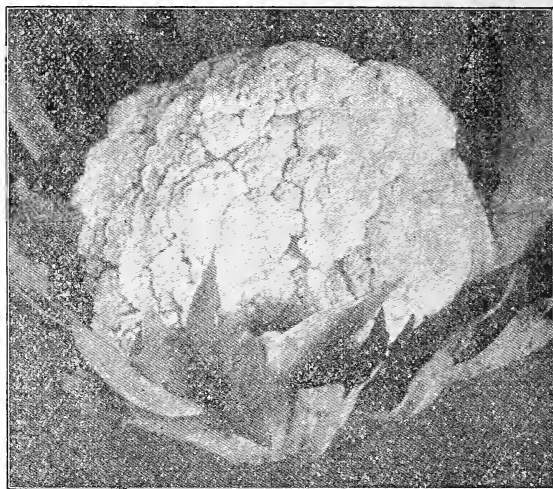
One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

CULTURE—For earliest cauliflower, raise plants by sowing in hotbeds or greenhouses during January or February, and transplant to flats or cold frames, 2 or 3 inches apart each way. Set in open ground as soon in spring as the land can be put in good order. Soil to be warm, very rich, fibrous loam, well supplied with humus and moisture. Copious water applications during dry weather, especially when the plants are heading, and light dressing of nitrate of soda and potash are of much help. Set plants 2 to 2½ feet apart each way. For late cauliflower to mature during the pickling season, start plants in open ground like late cabbages, and handle them like that crop.

Early Snowball—One of the best types of cauliflower on the market. Its compact habit of growth renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting as well as for early crops. It is a sure header. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.00.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—A remarkably sure heading early cauliflower. Of dwarf habit with short outside leaves. The heads, when ready for market, are of medium to large size, curd white, exceptionally deep and of finest quality. Excellent either in the home garden or for market use. Where extreme earliness is not the greatest consideration we recommend this strain. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.00.

Dry Weather Cauliflower—After a very late spring and hot weather comes on very quickly, this variety has proven itself of exceptional merit. Also in warm parts of the country where there is not much cool



Early Snowball Cauliflower

weather, it is a most desirable sort. Very sure heading and second early. Heads larger than Snowball. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.00.

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE—Carrots do best in warm, deep, rather light and fairly fertile soil that is well supplied with humus, or on strong loam having been in clover and broken the year before. For earliest crop sow seed of the early, short-rooted sorts in April or May, in drills a foot apart, and thin to 2 inches. For main crop, sow in May or June, or for succession even in July, using the longer-rooted varieties. The rows for these may be 16 to 20 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 3 or 4 inches.

French Forcing—A very popular variety for forcing. The root is globe-shaped with distinct tap root. Color bright orange-scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Oxheart—Is one of the finest for table use. Bright orange, broad at the top and terminates abruptly in a small tap-root. Length about 5 to 6 inches. Very fine grained and sweet. A good variety on soils too hard and stiff for the longer growing sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Danver's Half-Long—Best for general crop. Will yield most per acre. Most profitable for market gardeners. Tops medium size, roots deep orange, large but of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Smooth and handsome flesh; sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Long Orange—The standard late variety; a deep orange color; good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil. The roots are smooth, fine-grained and very large, growing to 12 inches in length. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

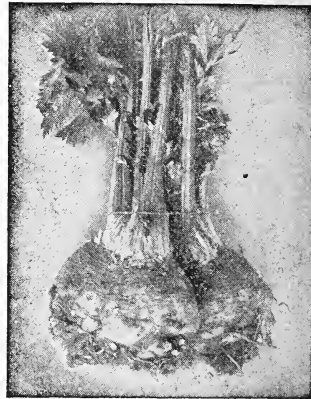
Chantenay—Uniform and intermediate in size and shape. The flesh is of a deep golden orange color. For table use one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

CELERIAC

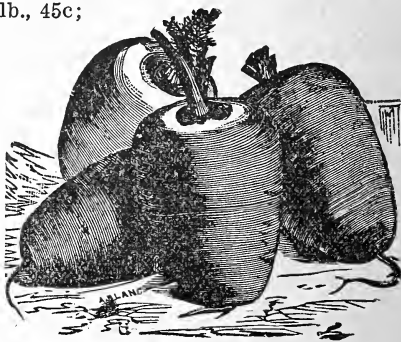
A popular German vegetable worthy of more extensive cultivation. The roots, which are used in salads or boiled like parsnips or turnips, have a celery flavor that is particularly pleasant to those who like celery. These roots keep well all winter. Celeriac is deserving of much more popularity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.



Long Orange Carrot



Celeriac



Oxheart Carrot

SWEET CORN

One quart (about 1 1-3 lbs.) will plant two hundred hills; 8 to 10 quarts for an acre in hills.

CULTURE—Seed of the sweet varieties is liable to rot if planted in wet or cold ground. Yet if we have an early warm spell in spring it may pay us to take some risks. Often the plants, when once up, will escape injury by a belated light frost. Plant in warm soil, making the rows 3 feet apart for the dwarfier early sorts and 4 feet apart for the taller late sorts. Hills to be 2 or 3 feet apart in the rows. For succession plant every two weeks up to July 15th. Plant seeds 1 inch deep.

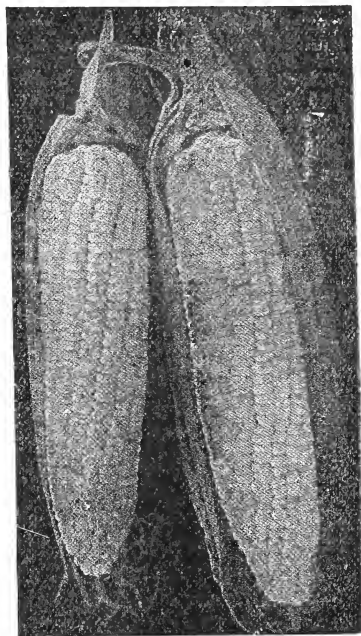
Peep O'Day—Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort and one of the sweetest of all extra early table varieties. The stalks grow about three and one-half feet high, and are unusually prolific, producing from two to five ears each, which measure about five inches in length and are well filled. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.

Extra Early White Cory—One of the earliest varieties, well and favorably known in all parts of the country. It succeeds well where the seasons are short, and can be recommended for general planting. Ears six inches long, with eight rows of broad grains. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.

Golden Bantam—A very early sweet corn with golden yellow grain, very tender and of excellent quality. The ears are eight rowed, six to seven inches long and of the medium size, found most suitable for the table. The flavor is exceptionally rich and delicious. Height about four feet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.

Champion Early—The earliest large corn ever introduced, maturing only a few days later than the small-eared sorts and producing large 12-rowed ears eight to ten inches long. Pure white kernels, very sweet and tender, usually producing two ears to the stalk. Unsurpassed for market gardening as well as family garden, owing to its large size and fine appearance. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.

Early Minnesota—This is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about five and one-half feet high and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks; ears long, eight-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.



Peep O' Day Sweet Corn

Early Crosby—Prized by thousands of planters as one of the sweetest varieties. The kernels are very closely set. Government reports that this strain is superior to any variety of sweet corn grown for canning purposes in northern states. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.

Black Mexican—This medium early variety, on account of its deliciously sweet and fine-grained quality, is becoming more of a favorite every year. For the home garden it is extremely desirable. Eight to ten rowed. The ears are about 8 inches long; kernels are bluish purple and rather flat in shape. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; gal., \$1.75.

Stowell's Evergreen—A favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use and especially for the kitchen garden. Ears large, kernels very deep, tender and of most delicious sweetness; very productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.

Country Gentleman—The sweetest and most delicious of all the sweet corns. A main crop late variety. It is a very productive sort, bearing several ears on a stalk. The ears are of medium size, covered with small, very irregular, deep, pure white kernels which are very milky, tender and remarkably sweet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; gal., \$1.75.

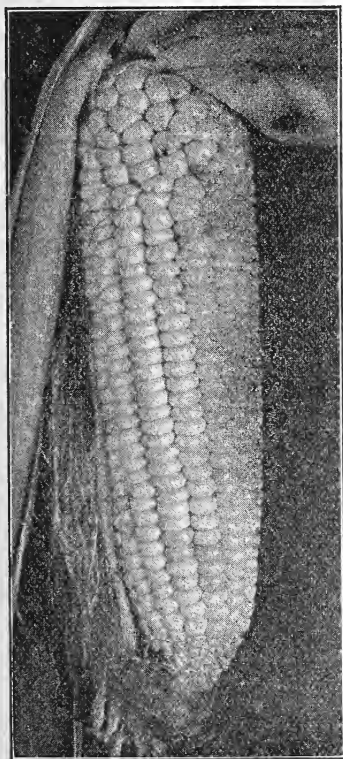
POP CORN

Monarch White Rice—This is undoubtedly the best variety of white pop corn. Bears from two to five ears to the stalk. The most profitable variety for commercial purposes. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.

Queen's Golden—As the name indicates, it is a golden yellow and very attractive in appearance. The ears are larger than the White Rice, and often produces four or more ears to the stalk. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 15c; qt., 45c; gal., \$1.50.



White Rice Pop Corn



Stowell's Evergreen Corn

PRICES ON CORN POSTPAID

CELERY

French Grown Seed. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes indoors or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors in straight rows so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds. See to it that the seed is not covered too deep and that the bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. The seed will not germinate well if planted where subjected to a temperature above 60 degrees Fahrenheit. When the plants are one to two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand 3 inches apart each way. When they are 4 inches high, cut off the tops, which will cause the plants to grow stocky. In order to grow good celery, the soil must be made as rich as possible, the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water.

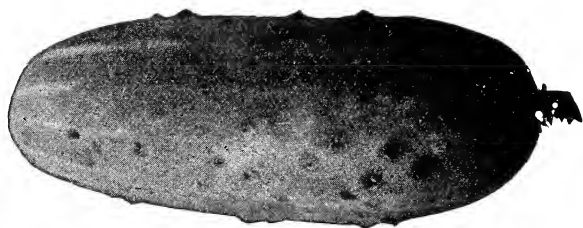
White Plume—The earliest celery. Popular on account of its earliness and the ease of its culture. It is really no more trouble to grow this celery than any other vegetable, for no "banking up" is necessary, although it helps to firm the earth against the plants and tie the stalks together to protect the heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Golden Self Blanching—The best celery for early use. This variety is now the leading sort in all markets as an early celery. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the White Plume. It is ready for use nearly as early, producing dwarfier and much larger bunches of broad, heavy stalks, blanching to a deep, golden yellow. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and nutty flavor of this variety make it a standard of excellence as an early sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

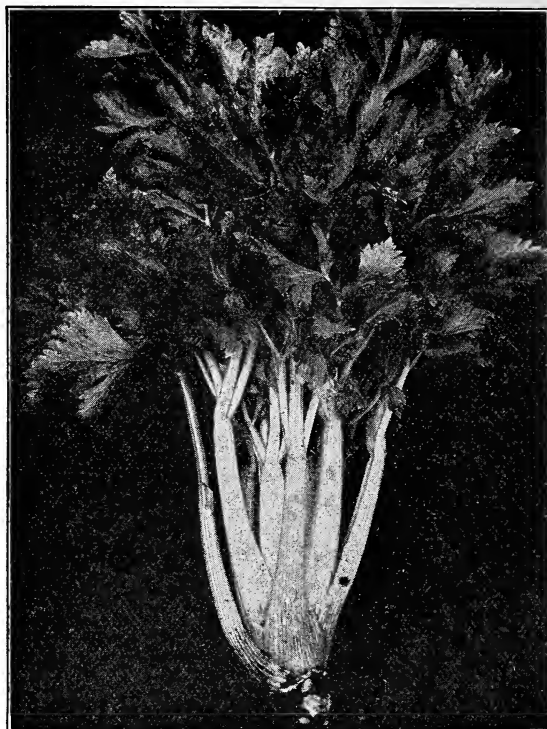
Dwarf Golden Heart—A distinct variety of sturdy dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper and of fine, nutty flavor. When blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is a light yellow, making a showy and desirable variety for either market or private use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Giant Pascal—The best green-leaved variety. With thick, solid, crisp stalks and of incomparable flavor. It is of stronger growth than the Self Blanching; also larger, producing perfectly blanched stalks when hilled up properly. Unequalled for rich, nutty flavor. Blanches very easily and is very brittle. A fine keeper, and excellent shipper. For mid-winter and early spring use it is excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Celery Plants Ready About May 1st.



Early Fortune Cucumber



Golden Self Blanching Celery

CUCUMBER

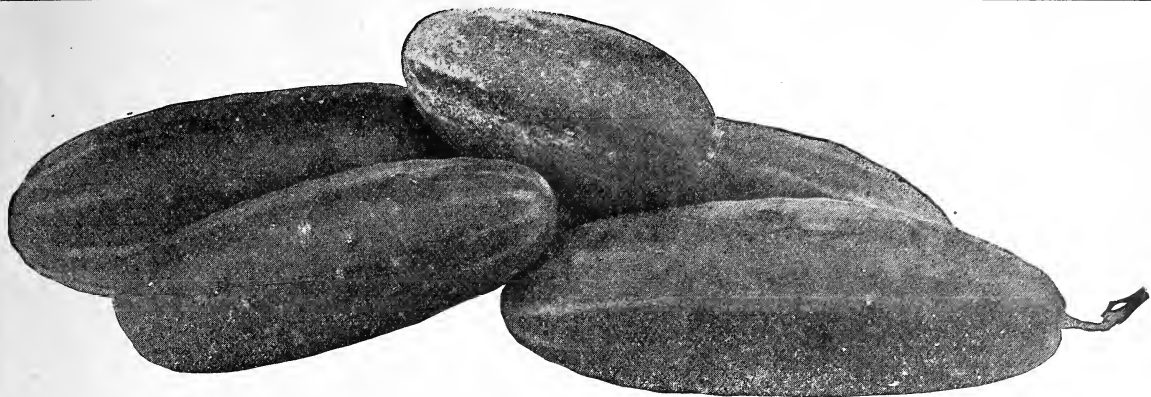
One ounce will plant 50 hills. Two pounds per acre.

CULTURE—The soil should be enriched with well rotted manure. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, dropping fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent, but shallow, cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. The plants are liable to attack from the striped cucumber beetles which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These insects may be kept off by a frequent dusting with Bug Death, slug shot or air-slacked lime, diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials.

Early Green Cluster—Short and prickly; bearing in clusters; prolific; fine for bottling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Small Gherkin—(For Pickles)—A very small, oval, prickly fruited sort, quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. Seed is slow to germinate, requiring usually from two to three weeks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Fortune—The plant is exceedingly productive and by having leaves larger than is found in the ordinary varieties and with a thick leaf texture renders it less susceptible to plant disease. The fruits, when matured, are uniformly 7½ to 8 inches in length, slightly tapering toward each end. A cross section will show a very thick flesh which is firm yet crisp and with an exceedingly small seed cavity. In color it is a very rich dark green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

**Long Green Cucumber**

Japanese Climbing—The vines are of vigorous growth, with rich, dark green foliage, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, enabling it to climb trellis, wire netting, brush or any other suitable support. Large size, cylindrical, flesh pure white, skin dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe; fine for slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Chicago Pickling—Very popular with market gardeners. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end with very large and prominent spines; color deep green. It is an extremely prolific variety and is one of the best for those who want crisp, coarsely spined pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

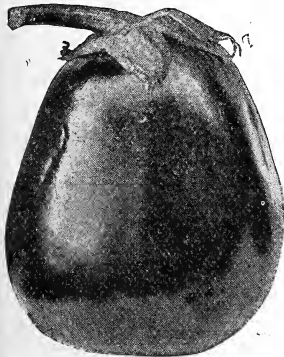
Long Green—Produces dark green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved White Spine—Medium length. The fruits are very straight, light green color. A fine yielder under all conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

EGG PLANT

One ounce of seed produces about 1,000 plants.

CULTURE—Sow the seeds in hotbeds early in March. When 3 inches high, pot the young plants, using small pots, and plunge them in the same bed, so that the plants may become stocky. They can be planted out from the pots when the season becomes sufficiently warm, in May or June. Egg plant seed requires a higher temperature for germination than any other garden vegetable, and this temperature should be maintained right along in order to maintain strong and healthy growth. The soil can hardly be made too rich. After settled warm weather has set in, set the plants in open ground, allowing 3 feet of space between rows, and 2 feet space between the plants in the row. Watch for the potato beetle. This pest, as well as blight, may be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead Mixture.

**New York Improved Egg Plant**

of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

New York Improved Large Purple—This variety is largely grown and produces the egg plants in great quantities, as the plants bear from six to eight fruits each. They are large, nearly round, dark purple, free of thorns and

Black Beauty—The fruits are rich dark purple, large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our Improved Large Purple, but usually not quite as large. A very desirable sort for the market, as the fruit holds its color a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

Plants Ready About May 1st.

ENDIVE

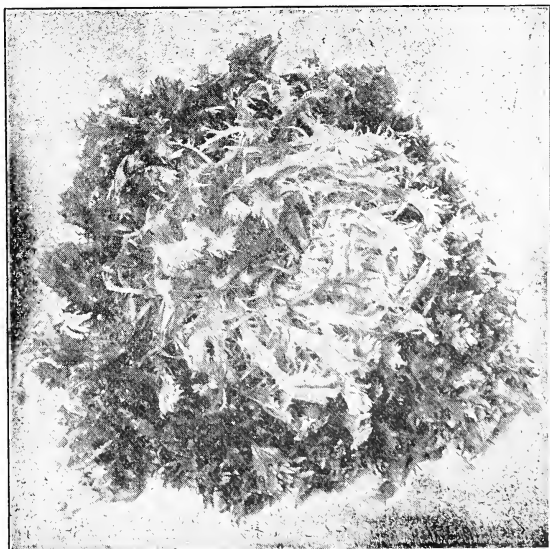
One ounce of seed to 300 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Endive is one of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Sow in shallow drills in April for early use or for late use in June or July. When two or three inches high transplant into good ground or thin out to one foot apart. When nearly full grown, and before they are fit for the table, they must be bleached. This is done by gathering the leaves together and tying with yarn to exclude the light and air from the inner leaves, which must be done when quite dry or they will rot. In three or four weeks they will be bleached.

Giant Fringed—A vigorous grower, with handsome, broad-fringed leaves and a white heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

GROUND CHERRY

(See Tomatoes)

**Endive**



Kohl Rabi

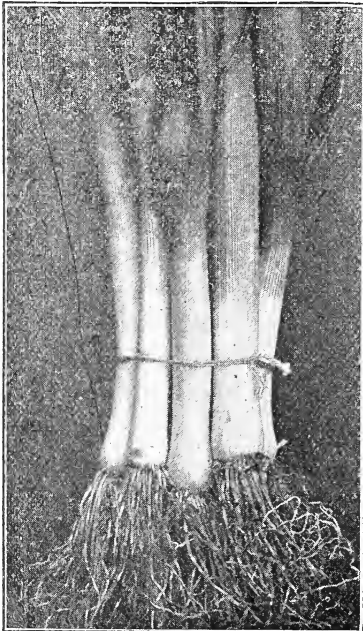
CULTURE—Belongs to the onion family. Sow the seed and care for the young plants as for onions, but they need more room in order to develop. When the young plant is about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows about 3 or 3½ feet apart and 4 or 5 inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

Large American Flag—A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.

KALE, OR BORECOLE

One ounce sufficient for 150 feet of drill. Four pounds will sow one acre.

CULTURE—One of the best plants for greens. Besides its eating value, it is extremely ornamental in the garden. The greens are for early fall, winter and spring use. Sow seed about the middle of June, and later transplant to rows from 2 to 2½ feet apart. The Dwarf can be sown later, and need not be transferred to furnish nice heads. A good frost improves the quality.



Leek

Dwarf Curled—The plant is low and compact, with large, bright, deep green leaves curled, cut and crimped so that the whole plant resembles a bunch of moss. It would be well worthy of cultivation simply for its beauty. One of the best sorts for use and when well grown and cooked is one of the most palatable of vegetables. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Illustrated book on Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn, containing the latest methods of raising, preserving and cooking mushrooms, 15 cents per copy, postpaid.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn—Will produce mushrooms of a specific variety selected with special reference to their size, color and prolificness, to the exclusion of other and inferior fungi. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous mushrooms. The cream white variety is hardy and very prolific. Each brick weighs from 1¼ to 1 1-3 lbs., and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Positively the most vigorous spawn on the market. Bricks, 45c, postpaid.



Kale

KOHL RABI

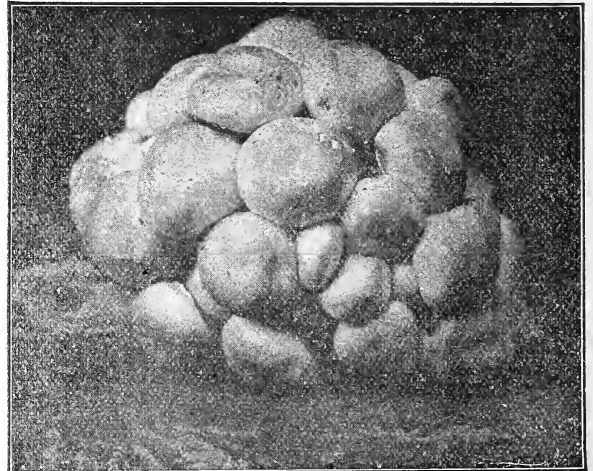
One ounce of seed sows 200 feet of drill.

CULTURE—A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and somewhat resembling each in flavor. The edible part is a turnip-shaped bulb formed by the enlargement of the stem. Use when quite small. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early as possible, in drills 16 inches apart, and when well established thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well; plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

Early Purple Vienna—Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Bulb bright purple; desirable for forcing and early outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c.

Early White Vienna—Extremely early with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, very light green or nearly white, and of the best quality if used when not more than two inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c.

LEEK



Mushrooms

LETTUCE

One ounce of seed sows 100 square feet; plants 120 feet of row.

CULTURE—Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter, sow under glass from November to February, and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all the light and air possible. For general crop, sow outdoors as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in drills 18 inches apart and thin the young plants to 4 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd thin them out and use as required. In this way a much longer succession of cuttings may be had from the same ground.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Early Curled Simpson—A leading early sort; does not head, but forms a compact mass of curly leaves of yellowish green. Matures early; generally grown in cold-frames and as an early crop. Very tender and most crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Loose Leaved Lettuce

for greenhouse culture in winter; also a good lettuce to sow outside early in the spring for family use. Grand Rapids does not form a head, but make large, compact bunches of light, attractively curled and fringed leaves. It grows very rapidly and keeps in good marketable condition for a long time after cutting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Black Seeded Simpson—One of the best varieties for early sowing out of doors where a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a large, loose-clustering sort, light yellowish green. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large outer ones being quite tender. Uniformly attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

HEAD VARIETIES

Big Boston—A very desirable large variety for forcing in cold frames and for outdoor planting. In the garden there is no better variety to use. Plants large, hardy, vigorous. Leaves broad, smooth, thin, of light green color. Heads large, and solid when grown inside; somewhat loose when grown in the garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Denver Market—This is one of the very best of the "butter" head lettuces. It is a great favorite with market gardeners, and holds the lead in point of popularity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

California Cream Butter—A large, green, very reliable heading sort with deep, glossy green leaves, the outer ones slightly splashed with brown. It forms a very solid head of rich cream colored leaves; very thick, tender and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

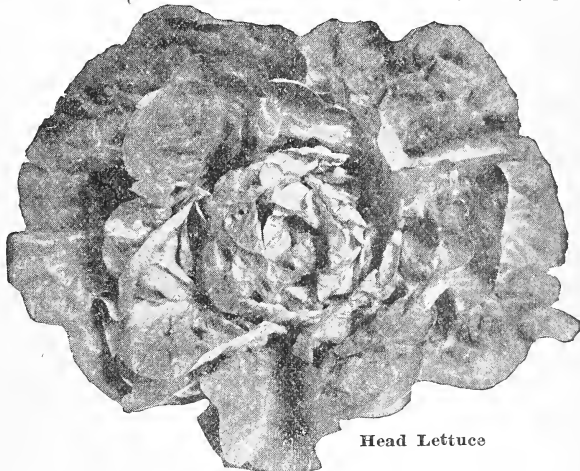
Improved Hanson Head—The Hanson is one of the most valuable of the crisp heading sorts. It is in all respects one of the very best outdoor varieties for both the professional and amateur gardener. It is very hardy and will stand extremes of weather better, perhaps, than any other of the "crisp heading" sorts. In color it is of an attractive green. The head, which attains a large size, is hard, tender and crisp, with a blanched appearance in the center. It is of capital table quality, wholly free from bitterness, and remains in excellent condition for use long after it has reached maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Early Prize Head—Seed white. This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden, but is too tender to stand shipping or handling on the market. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish red and are exceedingly tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Iceberg—A handsome head variety, outer leaves of light green, with a slight reddish tinge around the edges. Crisp, tender, and fine in every particular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Early Tennis Ball—One of the best heading lettuces, especially desirable for early planting outdoors and also suitable for forcing. The plants are large, with thick, bright green leaves. They form very solid heads, the inner leaves blanching to a rich, creamy white, and are crisp, tender and buttery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Cos (Romaine)—This kind of lettuce is distinguished by its long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, folding into loose heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. The quality is distinct from that of the Cabbage Lettuces and by many is considered very superior. Sow seed in rows eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When plants have two or three leaves thin to three or four inches apart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



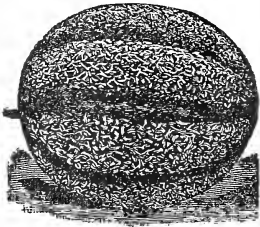
Head Lettuce



Cos

MUSKMELON

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. in hills per acre.

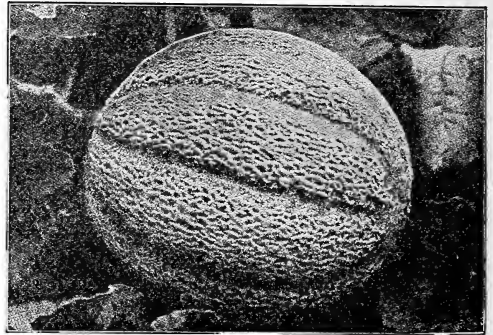


Netted Gem Muskmelon

netted; flesh is light green, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a healthy grower, and exceedingly productive. This is the earliest of all large netted melons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Paul Rose or Petoskey—This melon is a successful cross of the Osage and the Netted Gem, which combines the sweetness of the one with the fine netting of the other. In fact, a large-sized Netted Gem with deep orange flesh. A great producer, as early as the Netted Gem. Especially adapted to shipping in baskets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rocky Ford Improved—This delicious melon is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, and beautifully netted. It has been improved at Rocky Ford, Colorado, a section noted for its fine muskmelons. The melons average about five inches in length, and are of most delicious flavor; flesh is smooth-grained and light green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Paul Rose Muskmelon

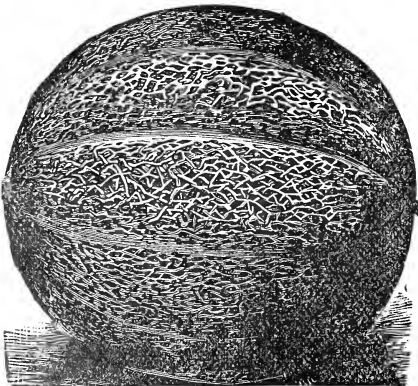
Osage or Miller's Cream—Fruit medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, banded with lighter streaks, covered more or less with shallow netting. Flesh deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center; of exceptionally fine quality. A favorite variety for the later markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Burrell's Gem—This melon is without question unsurpassed in quality, size and shape as a shipping variety. It has a thin, tough rind, the ribs of which are closely interlaced with gray netting. The average length is six inches, by four and one-half inches in diameter. They weigh about two and one-quarter pounds each. The reddish orange flesh is very thick, fine grained and spicy and of a flavor unexcelled by any other melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Tip Top—The melons are round, well ribbed with light green skin which becomes netted when ripening. They average seven inches in diameter. The flesh is quite thick, bright salmon in color, and of luscious, melting flavor, but sufficiently firm for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Netted Nutmeg—We consider this the very best variety in cultivation. Vine vigorous, hardy, productive, fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of the highest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

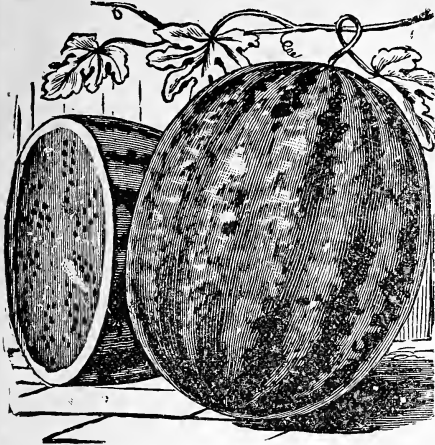
Casaba or Large Persian—A late variety of oblong shape; skin dark green with whitish marking; flesh pale green, nearly white, of excellent flavor and fine aroma. An Italian melon, in which country it is largely grown and highly esteemed for its fine qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Honey Dew—Honey Dew grows to an enormous size, many of the mature melons measuring nine inches in diameter and weighing ten pounds. It has a smooth, white skin, nearly round in shape, with a hard rind that enables it to be shipped with safety any distance. The flavor which is indescribable is found in no other melon, and is sweeter than the sweetest musk melon. They may be picked in a green state and ripened in storage, and when properly cared for may be kept until Christmas. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Melon Peach—The fruit is about the size of a large peach, oval shaped and of bright orange color, somewhat russeted. When they first ripen they are quite hard and have very little taste, but soon become mellow and fit for use. When ripe the fruit falls from the vine; the flesh is very firm. Melon peaches are not eaten raw. They are very fine for preserves, pies, pickling, etc., are very easily grown same as melons and are very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



Cole's Early Watermelon

symmetrically rounded at both ends. The skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. They are, however, the best melons for home use and nearby markets. The flesh is of a beautiful crimson color, of luscious flavor and entirely free from strings. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

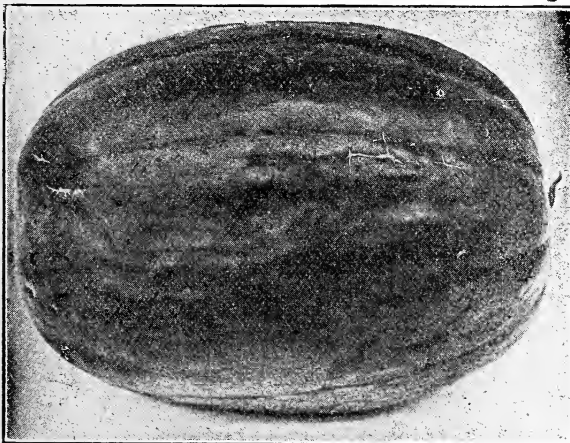
Alabama Sweet—A very large, long melon of excellent quality; very popular in the South, where it is grown extensively for shipping. Color rather deep green with dark, irregular striping. Rind thin but very tough; flesh bright red, fine grained and sweet. The fruits average a little thicker than those of the Florida Favorite. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Peerless or Ice Cream—The great garden and home market watermelon. This old standby has too thin a rind for shipping unless packed in straw. Few varieties, if any, surpass it for quality and productiveness. Of good size, medium early, fruit oblong, rind light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet and solid to the center, delicious. Absolutely free from hard core or stringiness. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Sweetheart—Remains in condition for use longer than any other sort. Fruit early large oval and very solid. Flesh bright red, tender and sweet. Rind thin, but strong, making it a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Tom Watson—A large, long melon similar in shape, color and splendid quality to Monte Cristo, but averaging larger in size and with a tougher rind, making it especially adapted for shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh rich red, sweet and tender. Seed white, more or less marked with brown. A comparatively new watermelon which is becoming very popular in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Monte Cristo or Kleckley's Sweet—It is of superb, luscious flavor. While the skin is perhaps too thin to admit of the melons being shipped very great distances to market, it is most desirable to plant for home use or local markets. The melons themselves are very large, oblong in form, with dark green skin, thin rind, which is very brittle. Flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, average 18 to 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter; of handsome appearance; ripens early and is most desirable for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Monte Cristo Watermelon

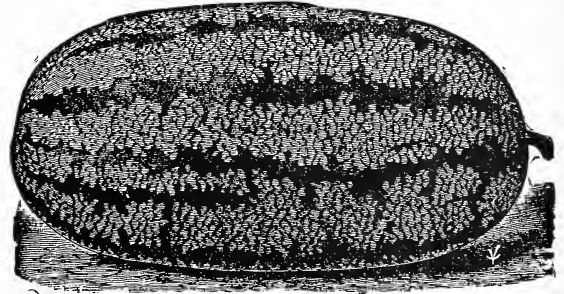
WATERMELON

One ounce of seed will plant 20 to 30 hills; four to five pounds will plant an acre.

CULTURE—To make certain of raising good watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about 8 feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well-rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seeds should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insects.

Cole's Early—Very hardy; a sure cropper for northern states. Delicate in texture of flesh, which is dark red; rind green, striped with lighter shades, thin and very brittle; of medium size, and nearly round, matures early; especially good for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Halbert Honey—Owing to its superb qualities, it has won a reputation in a short time. The melons are oblong of form,



Ice Cream Watermelon

McIlver's Wonderful Sugar—One of the sweetest of watermelons. Season rather late. The melon is of medium size, elongated shape and striped exterior. Rind thin and a poor shipper. Its value lies in its remarkable quality for the home garden, or near by shipments. Flesh is a beautiful red color, of fine texture and stringless. The vines are strong and productive. Light colored seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Citron—Medium size, uniformly round, smooth, striped and marbled with light green. Flesh white and solid; seeds red. The fruits are not used for eating in the raw state, but for preserves, pickles, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 2 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

MUSTARD

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about 18 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession sow every few weeks until autumn. Water freely. In the South the seed should be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring as a salad and for greens.

White English—Leaves comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. The plant is upright in growth, inclined to branch as it approaches early maturity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

Chinese or Giant Southern Curled—The large leaves, which often measure 14 inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plants will continue to yield until frosty weather. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

One ounce sufficient for 100 hills.

CULTURE—This vegetable is extensively grown for its green pods, which are used in soups, stews, etc., to which they impart a rich flavor, and are considered nutritious. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground about the middle of May, or when the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, 1 inch deep; thin to 10 inches apart in drills. Culture otherwise much like corn.

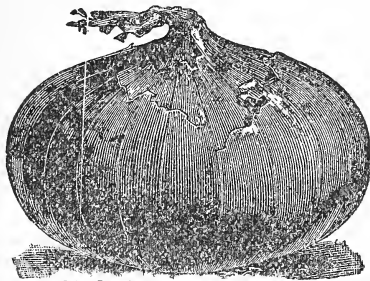
White Velvet—Plant is about three and one-half feet high, early maturing and very productive. Pods white, long, smooth and are tender until nearly full sized. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod—This variety is about three feet high, very early and productive. Pods deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

ONION

One ounce for 200 feet of drill, 4 to 5 pounds for one acre.

CULTURE—Onion seed should be sown as soon as possible in the spring, even if the weather is cold, just so the soil works up well. This gives the onions a good start and ahead of the weeds, and before dry weather sets in. After thoroughly pulverizing the soil, sow thinly 4 to 5 lbs. to the acre, in drills 1 foot apart and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When well started, say 4 inches high, thin out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows, for a succession of years on the same ground. Deep plowing prevents blight. For heavy crops of finest shape and high-colored bulbs, large quantities of well-rotted manure must be used. If this is not to be had, use high-grade commercial fertilizer with large percentage of potash. Onions will keep best when ashes are used as a fertilizer. When harvesting protect the bulbs from rain or dew while in the open air or they will be discolored.



Early Flat Red Onion

sort for poor and dry soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

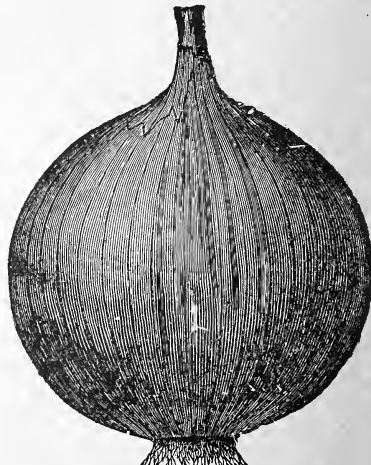
Extra Early Flat Red—(Sometimes called Extra Early Red Wethersfield.) A medium sized flat sort, good yielder. Ready for use about two weeks earlier than Large Red Wethersfield. Fine grained and mild in flavor. Very desirable for early marketing. Best where seasons are very short. Good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Southport Red Globe—The handsomest of all the red onions; large, solid and of perfect shape. Red Globe is the latest of the Southport onions, ripening from a week to ten days after the yellows. The bulbs are remarkably uniform in shape, of a rich red color, ripen evenly and yield the largest percentage of marketable onions. They ripen down hard and solid, keep well and their beautiful appearance insures a ready market. Southport Red Globe will yield a heavier crop than either the Yellow or White Globe, but as a rule the two last named sorts command higher prices. Our strain of the Red Globe is absolutely unsurpassed, producing uniformly handsome, thin-necked, hard, richly-colored bulbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.



Okra

Large Red Wethersfield—This is the standard red variety and a favorite onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Bulb large, flattened, yet quite thick; skin deep purple red, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and rather strong flavored. Very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. The variety does best on rich, moderately dry soil, but on low muck land it is more apt to form large necks than the Danvers. There is no better



Southport Globe

ONION—Continued

White Barletta—This variety is most distinct on account of its earliness. It is earlier than the White Queen. It is of a beautiful waxy white color and grows $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and three-fourths of an inch thick, with finely formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for onion sets. An excellent bunching and pickling sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

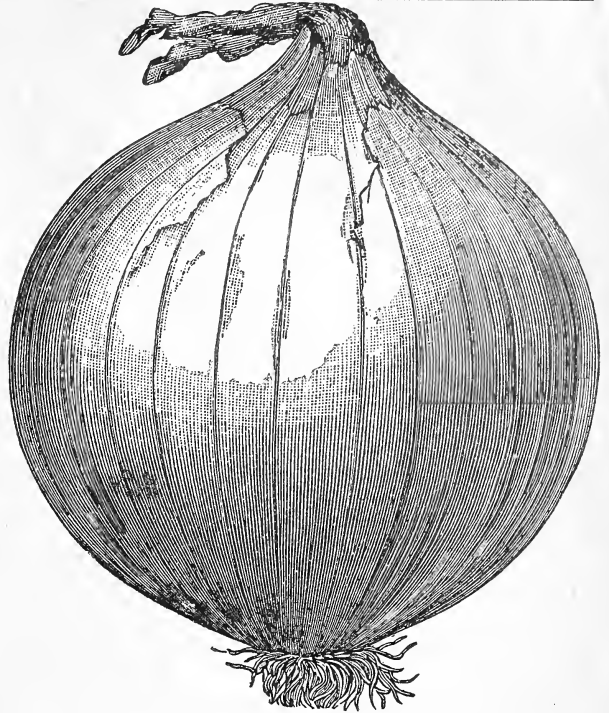
White Portugal or Silver Skin—A medium-sized onion of mild flavor and with beautiful clear white skin. A favorite with many for use when young, as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles; is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not care to plant more than one variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Southport White Globe—White Globe onions command the highest market prices when they are true globe-shaped and free from stain. Our Southport White Globe onion meets these requirements, having a thin skin of purest whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, very white and mild. As soon as ripe, the bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark shed or dry cellar. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Danvers Yellow Globe—A standard sort and one of the most desirable; an excellent keeper and very productive. It is the best paying onion that is grown for general crop, and has been the leading variety for years. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Red Bermuda—Bulbs of this variety are similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grow larger in size, ranging from three to four inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, slightly suffused with pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

White Bermuda—The bulbs are quite broad and flat in form. The color is not a clear white, as in our American varieties, but rather a pale straw, flesh crisp, solid and mild in flavor. The plants are extremely thin-necked, insuring even and early ripening. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.



Yellow Prizetaker

Mammoth Yellow Prizetaker—The handsomest, largest Yellow Globe onion. An excellent keeper, of finest flavor, handsome shape and enormous size, and always commands a very high price. The Prizetaker grows always to a perfect globe shape, with a bright straw-colored skin; the necks are very small. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

ONION SETS

CULTURE—Onion sets should be planted out as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work; plant them in rows 12 inches apart, with sets 2 inches apart in the row.

White Bottom Sets—Qt., 30c.

Red Bottom Sets—Qt., 25c.

Yellow Bottom Sets—Qt., 25c.

Postage, extra, per quart, 5c.



PEANUTS

CULTURE—Shell nuts carefully so as not to break inside skin. Seed should be planted in drills three feet apart, eight to ten inches apart in the row. Keep the earth loose about the vines, and then leave them alone. From every bloom a little spear-like runner will come and penetrate the soil, and on the end of this runner the pea is formed. It is not necessary to cover the blooms of the peanut with earth in order for them to develop their fruit.

White Jumbo—This is the standard variety for roasting. The peanuts are three times as large as those of the ordinary Spanish peanuts. Pkt., 10c; lb., 70c.



PEPPER

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

CULTURE—The culture of peppers is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

Large Bell or Bull Nose—The best known sweet red sort. Height two feet. Ripens early and is very prolific. The fruits are of good size, about three inches long and two inches through. Extra choice stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

Chinese Giant—Without doubt one of the very best and largest Mango peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful, rich, glossy flesh and mild flavor lead us to speak of it in words of commendation. Is very popular with all. Its strong, bushy plants, which are literally loaded with the splendid large fruits, begin bearing quite early and continue throughout the season. Has few seeds. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 50c; oz., 85c.

Sweet Mountain—Extra large fruit; very prolific; bright, smooth and handsome; flesh very thick, mild and sweet flavored. Rich red when mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

Ruby King—An improved American variety, very large and attractive. The plant is about 2½ feet high, vigorous, compact and productive. The fruits are often 4 to 4½ inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

Neapolitan—This pepper has quickly pushed its way to the front, and is now on a fair way to become the principal shipping pepper of this country. It combines extreme earliness with a most prolific character, and is now the earliest large-fruited pepper in cultivation. The first fruits are ready for market the last week in June. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.



Chinese Giant Pepper

Red Chili—A late variety used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

Long Red Cayenne—A well-known variety having a slender twisted and pointed pod about four inches long and, when ripe, bright red in color. Extremely strong and pungent flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

Pimiento—Fruits are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. Flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of very fine flavor. Desirable for salads and stuffed peppers. The plants are vigorous and upright. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.



Ruby King Pepper

PEPPER PLANTS READY MAY 15TH. DOZ. 25c.

PUMPKIN

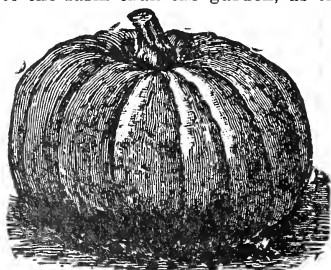
One ounce for 25 hills, 3 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves, but more properly belong to the farm than the garden, as they readily mix with and injure the quality of the finer squash.

Small Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin—This is the small sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies, "like grandmother used to make." It is a very fine grained, most deliciously sweet flavored pumpkin; also a splendid keeper all through the winter. They average about 10 inches in diameter, of a round, flattened shape; deep orange-yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Large Cheese—Fine for pies, and excellent keeper. Of large size; shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive; flesh yellow, sweet and fine grained and rich flavored. One of the very best for family use and for market. It keeps well into the winter. Is also grown in quantity for stock feed.

Japanese Pie—A crook-neck variety. Early. The seeds are marked very curiously. Flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.75.



Small Sweet Pumpkin

PUMPKIN—Continued

King of Mammoths—Also known as Jumbo. Grows to enormous size, sometimes weighing as much as two hundred pounds. Good for pies and excellent for stock. Skin salmon-orange; flesh thick and bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Common Yellow Field Pumpkin—(Yankee Cow Pumpkin or Connecticut Field.) The common yellow field pumpkin, so very largely cultivated by our farmers for stock feeding. Very productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

PARSLEY

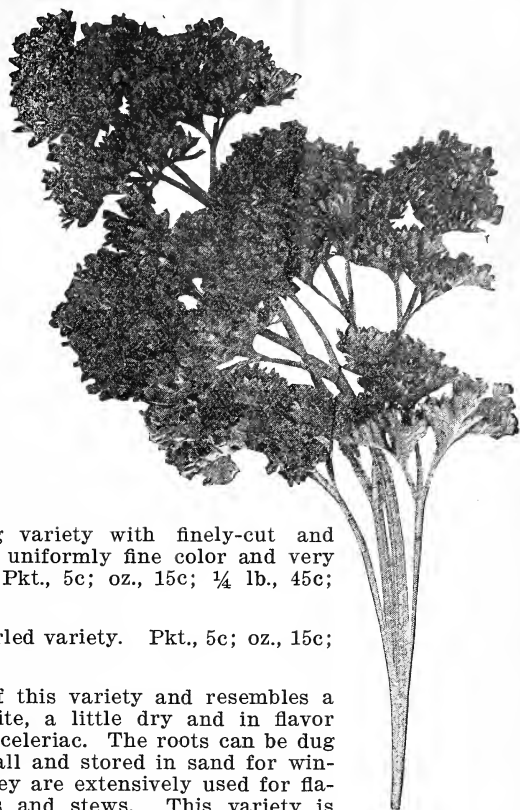
One ounce of seed for 150 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Used for garnishing and seasoning soups, meats, etc. Succeeds best in a mellow, rich soil. Sow thickly, early in April, in rows 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin out the plants to stand 6 inches apart in the rows. The seed is slow of germination, taking from three to four weeks to make its appearance, and often failing to come up in dry weather. To assist its coming up quicker, soak the seeds a few hours in warm water, or sprout in damp earth, and sow when it swells or bursts.

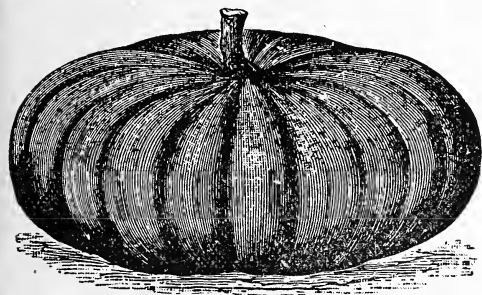
Champion Moss Curled—A handsome, compact-growing variety with finely-cut and densely-curled leaves of a dark green color. Owing to its uniformly fine color and very attractive foliage, this is one of the most popular sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Double Curled—A very fine dwarf, handsome green, curled variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Hamburg or Rooted—The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles a small parsnip, both in color and shape. The flesh is white, a little dry and in flavor is similar to celeriac. The roots can be dug late in the fall and stored in sand for winter use. They are extensively used for flavoring soups and stews. This variety is sometimes called Turnip Rooted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Moss Curled
Parsley



Large Cheese Pumpkin

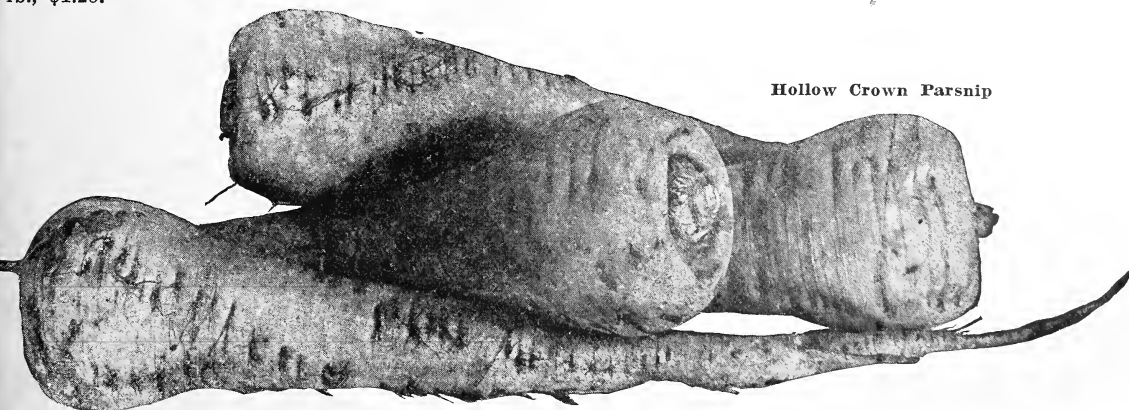
PARSNIP

One ounce for 200 feet of drill, 5 to 6 pounds for an acre.

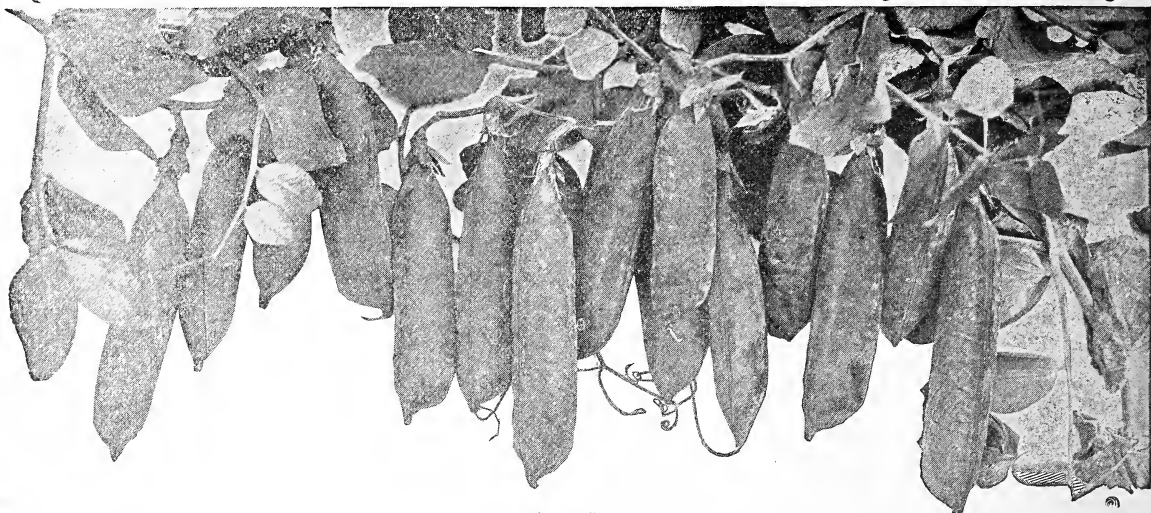
CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 18 inches apart and one-half inch deep, in a rich, deep soil; thin out 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows. The quality of the roots is improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellars in the fall for immediate needs. Valuable for feeding stock, as well as for table use. If grown on a large scale, make rows wide enough apart to allow cultivation by horse power.

Hollow Crown—Medium length roots, very smooth and of the finest quality. Derives its name from a depression at top of crown of root. Very fine table sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Guernsey (Improved Half Long)—A greatly improved strain. The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine grained and of most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



Hollow Crown Parsnip



Premium Gem Peas

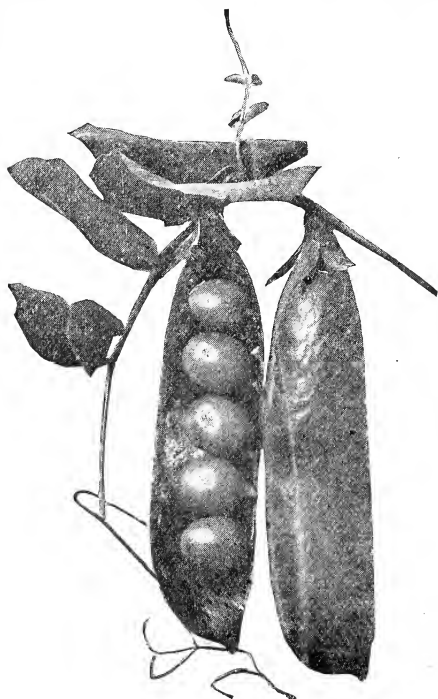
PEAS

One quart will plant about 100 feet of drill; one and one-half to two bushels for an acre.

CULTURE—Peas of extra early smooth class are the very first thing to be planted in the garden in spring. The wrinkled sorts follow a little later, as they are not quite so hardy. Tall, late varieties need brush or other support. Judicious selection of varieties and planting frequently for succession will give us a full supply of the choicest green peas almost during the entire season, with the possible exception of the hottest part of the summer. Open furrows three or four inches deep and three feet apart; scatter the seed peas into them and cover with hoe or plow. Cultivate like corn or beans. The late, tall sorts may be planted in double rows and brush stuck in between for support. All garden peas, however, require good, strong and fertile land. Heavy yields cannot be obtained on poor soil.

Alaska—Height 2 feet. Smooth, blue pea of unequalled evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods, which are filled with medium-sized bright green peas of good flavor. Seed small, smooth and bluish green in color. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.

Gradus or Prosperity—This variety combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is also very productive. It is hardy and can be planted fully as early as the smooth peas; grows vigorous and healthy and is very prolific; vines 3 feet in height, bearing pods fully as large as the Telephone. The color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, which color they retain after being cooked; the quality and flavor are delicious, and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.



America Wonder Peas

Nott's Excelsior—Height 14 inches. This sort resembles the American Wonder, but grows a trifle taller and the pods are somewhat larger. It is of compact, dwarf growth and is nearly as early as the American Wonder. The pods average three inches in length and are well filled to the squared ends with green, wrinkled peas of fine quality and sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.

American Wonder—The earliest of the dwarf wrinkled varieties. Vines branching about 12 inches high and covered with well-filled pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well-flavored peas. Seed medium sized, generally flattened, wrinkled and pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be better than that usually offered. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.

Premium Gem—This pea grows 16 inches high. Is a week later than American Wonder. Though a little later in season it is, however, a better yielder. The pods are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long and are well-filled with a fine quality of wrinkled peas. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.



Alaska Pea

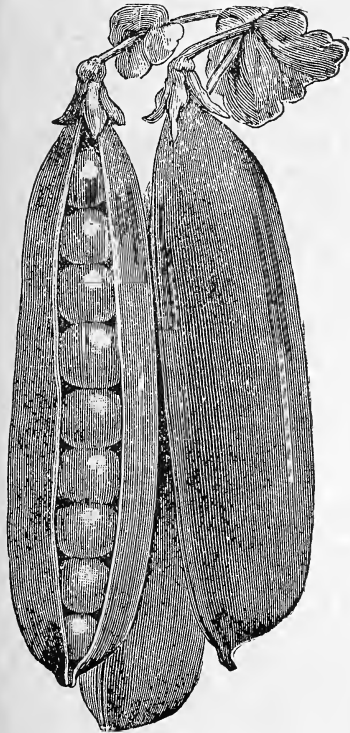
PEAS—Continued

Laxatonian—A new first early pea of unexcelled value. It is not only early, but is of splendid quality and unusually productive. Although it is a dwarf sort, growing only 15 to 18 inches in height, it excels in yield and equals in size of pod, the Gradus. The pods are deep bluish-green, pointed at the end, generally borne singly and measure 4 to 4½ inches in length. The peas number 7 to 10 to the pod, are large in size and of delicious flavor. The vines are vigorous in growth, deep green in color and require no support. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

Improved Stratagem—This is one of the finest dwarf wrinkled peas. In quality it is unsurpassed, the peas when cooked being of the most delicious sweetness. Vines grow 18 inches to 2 feet, so they do not have to be brushed; nevertheless they bear many very large pods packed with immense dark green peas. Fine for home and market. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.

White Marrowfat—Height 3½ feet. Grown on account of the great quantities of pods which it bears and for canning purposes. The vines are of strong, sturdy growth, but mature the pods quite late. The large cylindrical, light-colored pods are well filled with round, smooth, light yellow peas of superior quality, being somewhat dry and mealy. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 30c; pt., 50c; qt., 90c.



Nott's Excelsior

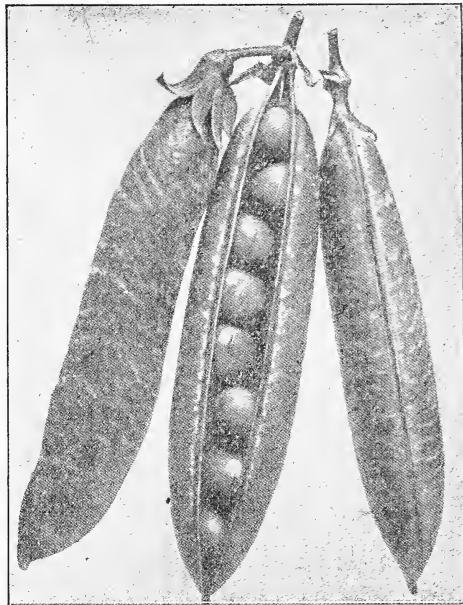
Early Ohio—Iowa grown. Choice stock, smooth and uniform. Prices on application.

Rural New Yorker—A very productive variety of large size, smooth skin, white and very attractive. Quality good. It is considered by many potato growers to be the most profitable for commercial purposes.

Carman No. 3—A most excellent variety, both for the home garden and for commercial purposes. Tubers large, smooth and of superior quality. It is too well known to need further description.

When in the market for potatoes be sure and get our prices.

BOOK ON POTATO CULTURE, 25c POSTPAID.



Champion of England Peas

Telephone—The Telephone has become the leading pea with market gardeners whose trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. Vines vigorous, growing about four feet high, with large, coarse, light-colored leaves and producing an abundance of very large pods filled with immense peas which are tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. It comes into use soon after the Premium Gem and is one of the best sorts for either home or market. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 35c; pt., 60c; qt., \$1.10.

Champion of England—Four to five feet in height. This has been considered for a long time the standard main crop of late peas for summer use. From this variety has sprung the whole race of green wrinkled peas. The vines are very vigorous and productive, bearing an abundance of large, well-filled pods. The peas are light green, wrinkled, of fine quality and delicious flavor. Hardly any pea is sweeter than this. Pkt., 5c; ½ pt., 35c; pt., 60c; qt., \$1.10.

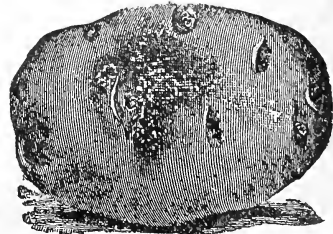
Postage paid on peas.

POTATOES

Eight to ten bushels will plant an acre.

CULTURE—Plant good-sized pieces, each containing not less than 2 or 3 eyes, 15 inches apart in the furrows for early potatoes, and 18 inches apart for late ones. In some of the large potato sections, the potatoes are always planted in check rows of 3 feet apart each way. Cover with coverer, small plow or other suitable tool. Cultivate often. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture (see page 55) as a protection from the flea beetle, potato beetle, and blight.

Early Ohio—Northern grown. It is a recognized fact that potatoes can be grown more successfully in sections of Minnesota and Dakota than in almost any other part of the West. They are smooth, free from scab and mature earlier than native-grown stock. Our stock is extra fine this year.



Early Ohio Potato

RADISH

One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE—All varieties thrive best in light, sandy loam. For early use, sow in the hotbed in February, giving plenty of ventilation, or outside in the garden in drills, as soon as the soil is warm and dry, covering the seed about half an inch deep. Sow every two weeks from March until September for a succession of crisp radishes for continued use. Radishes must grow rapidly to be crisp, mild flavored and tender. We offer a very fine assortment.

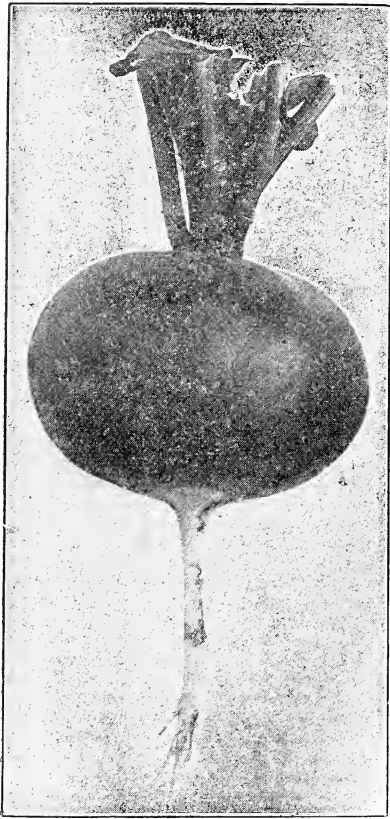
EARLY VARIETIES

Scarlet Globe—This splendid globe radish is the very finest early strain of the round, bright red radishes. Nothing can surpass its table excellence or its beauty. The skin is bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of delicious quality. Best for market gardeners who want a large first-early forcing radish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Crimson Giant—This radish differs radically from all varieties hitherto in cultivation, insofar as its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early, notwithstanding its size. Color crimson, flesh pure white, of the best quality. Fine for outdoors and forcing. The seeds should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Long Scarlet Short-Top—Admirable for forcing; leading outdoor, quick-growing variety, both for private and market gardens; the average length is 6 to 8 inches; grows about half out of the ground, straight, uniform; tops small; bright scarlet in color, brittle and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

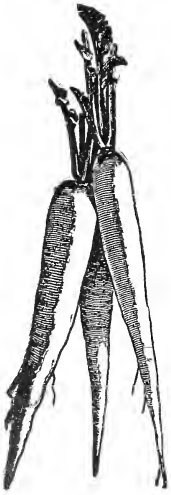
Rosy Gem—One of the earliest; perfectly globular; rich, deep, brilliant scarlet at top; blending into pure white at the bottom; exceedingly tender and crisp; most delicious; desirable for market or home garden. Certainly a fine variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



Crimson Giant Radish

French Breakfast—A quick-growing medium-sized radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet; except near the tip where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and attractive color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

White Icicle—The finest of the early pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. They are long and slender and clear, pure white, making them very attractive when on sale and on the table. It is crisp and tender both when young and until it attains larger size, thus remaining in condition for use for considerable time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



White Strasburg Radish

Non Plus Ultra or Early Bird—This variety has as small a top and is as early as any in cultivation, making it one of the best for forcing under glass. Roots ready to pull may be had in three weeks and they remain fit for use longer than any other early variety. They are small, globular, smooth, very deep red in color; flesh is white, crisp, tender and mild in flavor. May be planted very closely, owing to their small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

SUMMER RADISHES.

Large White Summer Turnip-Rooted—One of the earliest of the summer varieties. Roots round, smooth, very white and handsome; flesh crisp, tender and rather pungent in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

White Strasburg—A large, medium long sort, with heavy shoulders, tapering gradually to base. Flesh and skin pure white. Solid, fine quality. Resists drouth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

White Lady Finger or Long White Vienna—Beautiful in shape; skin and flesh pure white, very crisp and brittle, a most rapid grower and long standing. A fine variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Chartier—A clear rose-colored, long variety, shading to waxy whiteness at tips. A splendid all-season variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.



Scarlet Globe Radish

RADISH—Continued**WINTER RADISHES**

The merits of winter radishes are little appreciated, probably because they are seldom grown and few people have knowledge of their worth. These grow to large size and keep well for winter and spring use. Sow seed in the middle of July.

White Chinese or Celestial—A Chinese production, and one of the best white winter radishes; it is stump-rooted and grows to a large size, and even when extremely large the radishes are solid, crisp and of a mild flavor. The

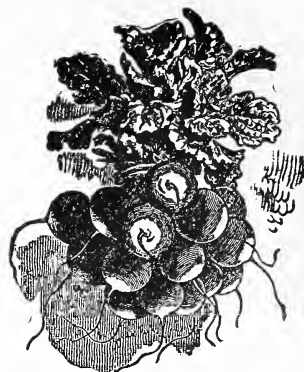
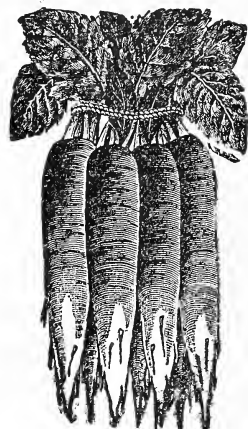
French Breakfast Radish

skin is pure white, making it a very attractive variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

China Rose—Bright rose color, flesh firm and piquant; cylindrical, or largest at the bottom, tapering abruptly to small top. One of the best for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Black Spanish—One of the latest as well as the hardiest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh of firm texture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

California Mammoth White—Roots white and when fully mature nine to twelve inches long by three to four inches in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp, decidedly pungent but well flavored, keeping well through the winter. This variety matures later than Celestial and the roots are not as mild in flavor, but they attain a larger size under favorable conditions and keep a little better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

**Rosy Gem Radish****Black Spanish Radish****RHUBARB**

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

CULTURE—Good plants are easily grown in any good garden soil. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills a foot apart; thin to 4 or 5 inches. Keep soil loose and free from weeds. The plants are liable to vary considerably. Pick out the strongest and best. In fall or spring following, transplant to the permanent bed 4 feet apart each way, in deep, warm and very rich soil. The more manure the better the stalks.

Victoria—Very large; the finest cooking variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

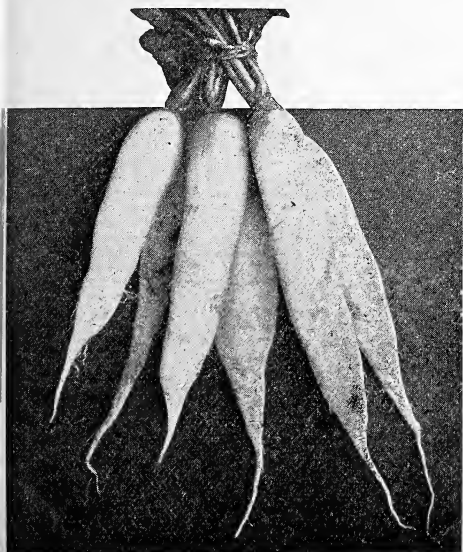
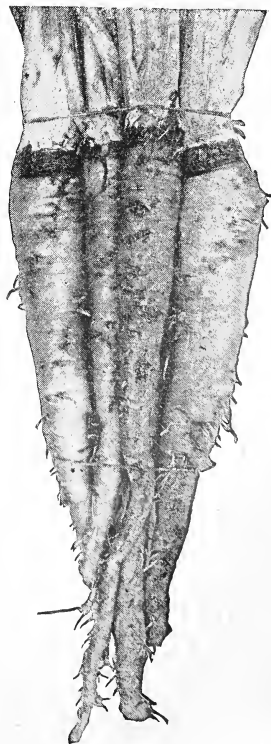
Rhubarb Roots—Divided roots. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50, postpaid.

**SALSIFY, OR
VEGETABLE OYSTER**

One ounce sufficient for 50 feet of drill; 10 pounds to acre.

CULTURE—The roots are long, white and tapering; when cooked form a substitute for oysters, as the flavor is similar. Salsify succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, but should be dug early in spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Frost does not injure the roots, but before the ground freezes a quantity for winter use may be stored in a pit or in a very cool cellar.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—This variety is large, strong growing and less liable to branch than the other sorts. It is invaluable for market gardeners' use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

**White Icicle Radish****Salsify**

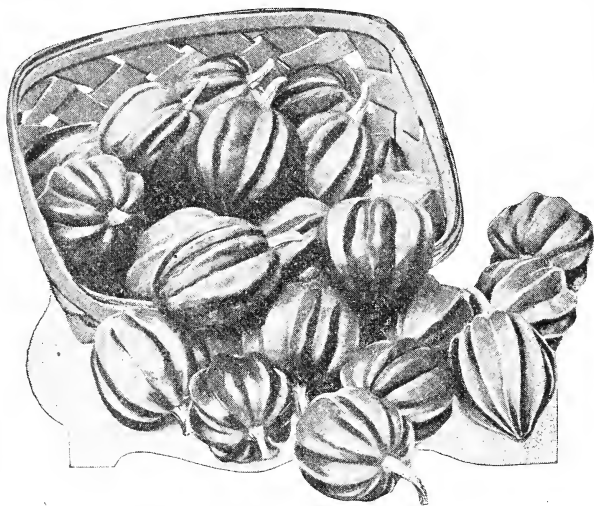
SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds for an acre.

CULTURE—Squash plants are very tender and sensitive to cold and so planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general methods of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 to 6 feet apart each way and the winter sorts 8 to 10. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. In gathering the winter sorts care must be taken not to bruise or break the stem from the squash as the slightest injury will increase the liability of decay. Winter squashes should be stored in a moderately warm, dry place and the temperature kept as even as possible.

EARLY VARIETIES

Early White Bush Scallop—Often called "Patty-pan." The well-known small scallop squash noted for earliness. It is of dwarf growth and an abundant bearer of creamy-white squashes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



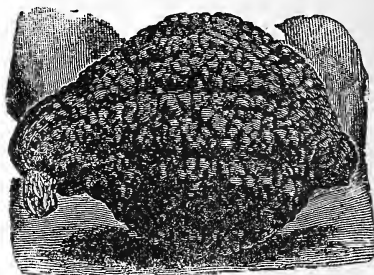
Acorn Squash

Mammoth Summer Crookneck—Vine large and stronger growing than the Summer Crookneck and producing fruit fully twice as large, deeper colored and with rough, warty surface. Its large size and attractive color make it a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Prolific Marrow—Superior to all fall and winter squashes in earliness and productiveness. Of good size, of a most attractive, brilliant orange-red, fine flavor and good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Early White Bush Squash



Warty Hubbard Squash

FALL AND WINTER SORTS

Delicious—This squash is particularly excellent in quality and in that respect is now, by many, considered even better than the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size, dark green shell moderately hard but very thin, flesh thick; fine grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature this squash is in condition for use and of finest flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Hubbard—A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep, orange-yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels the green variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Sibley or Pike's Peak—A most excellent winter variety. In quality it is one of the very best. Pale green; flesh thick, solid; very dry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Chicago Warty Hubbard—This strain is the ideal winter squash for the home market. Vines have a strong, robust growth; fruits are large, of handsome shape, heavily warty and of a dark green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Acorn or Individual Squash—This new squash is just the size for individual serving, when halved. The average size is from 6 to 8 inches long and 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Shell is dark green and ridged. Easier to cut than Hubbard, with all the good qualities of that squash. It is a late variety and will keep fully as long as any. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Crookneck Squash



Bloomsdale Spinach

Bloomsdale—A savoy variety with curled and wrinkled leaves. Hardy and of rapid growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Victoria—An excellent variety forming a thick, large dark green leaf, curled in the center. Desirable for either market or home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

New Zealand—Unlike true spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. The plant becomes very large and spreading. The leaves are comparatively small, broad and pointed. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

See also Swiss Chard, listed under Beets.

TOMATO

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

CULTURE—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbeds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past; when the plants have four leaves, transplant into shallow boxes or cold-frames, setting them four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but steady and healthy growth, so that at the time of setting in the open ground they will be strong and stocky. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Set out of doors as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

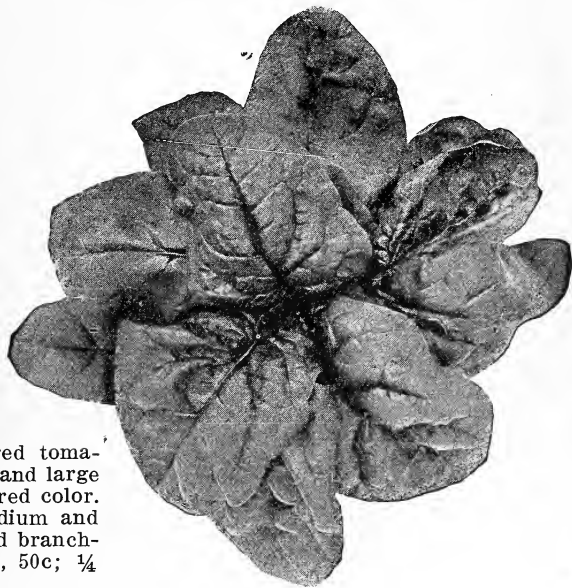
Earliana—Early large, smooth, heavy yielding red tomato. Not only is it desirable on account of its earliness and large size, but on account of its handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are equal to the best medium and late sorts. Plants are very compact, with stout, jointed branches, and yet the vines yield enormously. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Dwarf Champion—Dwarf and compact in habit; sold by some seedmen as the Tree Tomato. Stands up well even when loaded with fruit, having a stiff, bushy stem; can be planted close together; very desirable in small gardens; very early. It is always smooth and attractive; the skin is tough and flesh solid, but has no hard core and is of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

June Pink—An extra early, purplish pink tomato similar to the popular scarlet-fruited Earliana in growth of vine, shape and size of fruits and time of maturing. This is a variety of exceptional value to market gardeners who want an early purplish pink tomato, either for home market or to ship. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Matchless—This is a very large-fruited and long-keeping bright red tomato. The fruit remarkably solid and is produced in quantity on strong, vigorous vines. A very distinct and desirable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

John Baer—An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.



Long Standing Spinach



Dwarf Champion Tomato

TOMATO—Continued

Bonny Best—The fruits of this early sort ripen more uniformly than any other early scarlet fruited sort. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of fruits, bright deep scarlet in color and of very good quality. One of the best for gardeners. A very good variety for the early market and home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

New Dwarf Stone—In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth, and stands more erect. The tomatoes resemble the original Stone in color, shape, and size. The shape is perfect, with good skin, very solid flesh, ripens evenly and is of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Ponderosa—A purple-fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. This variety is more suitable for home use than for the market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

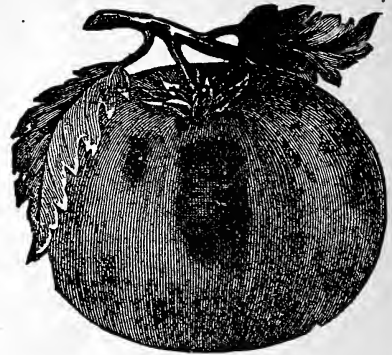
Livingston's Favorite—Is one of the best, largest, perfectly-shaped, bright red tomatoes in existence. Fruit ripens evenly, is always smooth, free from cracks, and holds its size to the end of the season. Flesh is of good flavor, very solid, with few seeds. It also bears shipping well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Livingston's Coreless—Large, main-crop, globe-shaped, bright red variety, almost round, being about the same in diameter each way. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated. Immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced along the stem. Always free from green core.

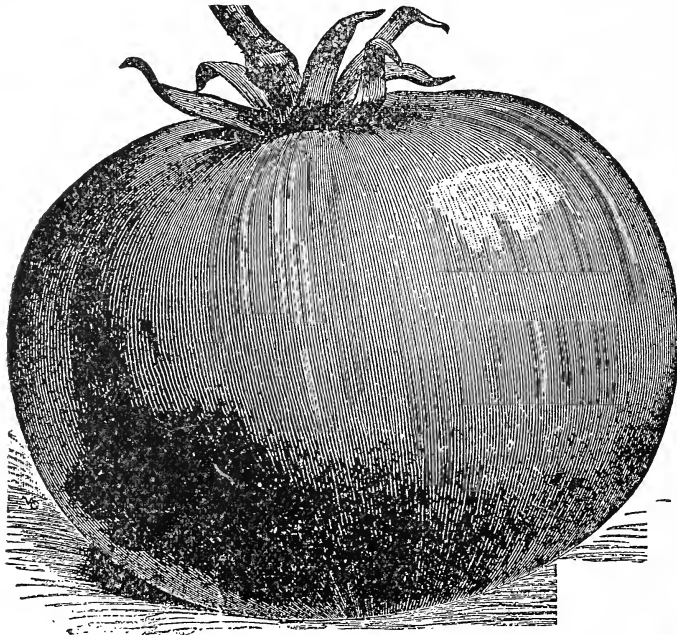
The strong outside and inner walls of flesh render it a firm fruit and one of the best for long distance hauling or shipping. Ripens all over and through and right up under the stem all at the same time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Livingston's Beauty—The plants make a strong growth, are hardy and bear plentifully. The fruit is produced in clusters of four to six, is large, of perfect shape, and retains its size until late in the season. Ripens early, has firm flesh of excellent quality, and the seed cells are very small. For shipping and early market it cannot be excelled. May be picked quite green; will ripen up nicely, look well and keep in perfect condition for a week after becoming fully ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Golden Queen—"Queen of all the Yellows." Its superior flavor has brought it into general favor as a table fruit. It is solid, always smooth, entirely free from



Dwarf Stone Tomato



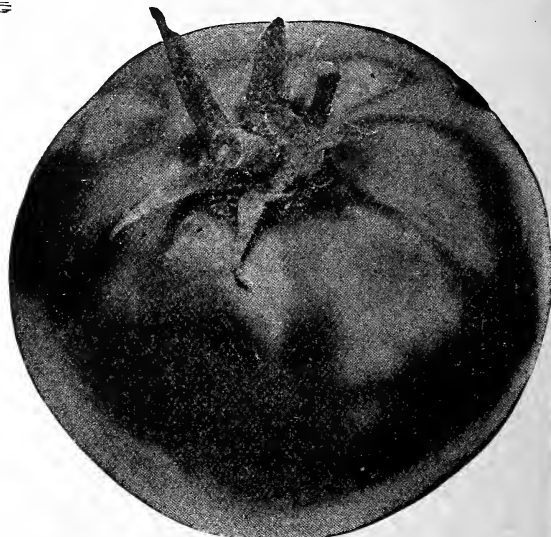
Ponderosa

ridges, large in size, ripens early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Pear—Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright yellow, distinctly pear-shaped and of excellent flavor. Our stock is the true pear-shaped and not the larger plum tomato often sold under this name. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Peach Tomato—The fruit is of uniform size, resembles a peach in shape, size and color, which is a clear lemon-yellow. It is desirable for eating from the hand. The skin is thin and peels off like that of a peach. Pkt., 10c.

Ground Cherry or Husk Tomato—Plants of low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor, highly esteemed for eating, preserving, or making pies. Pt., 5c; oz., 50c.



Livingston's Beauty Tomato

TURNIP

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, one or two pounds for an acre.

CULTURE—For early turnips, sow as soon as the ground is warm enough in the spring. For winter use, sow from the middle of July to the end of August. The seed is generally sown broadcast, but larger crops are obtained, particularly of the ruta бага, by the cultivating in drills 18 inches apart and thinning to 6 inches apart in the drills.

Extra Early White Milan—The earliest turnip. Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved and growing very erect and compact. Bulbs form earliest of any sort. The clean, white roots are smooth, flat, symmetrical and handsome in appearance. The flesh is white, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

White Egg—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground with small top and rough leaves. Flesh is sweet, firm and mild, never having a rank, strong taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Similar to the White Milan, except that the roots are a little more flat, and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Purple Top White Globe—A large, globular variety, very even in shape and of handsome appearance. The flesh is white, of excellent quality and desirable for table or stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

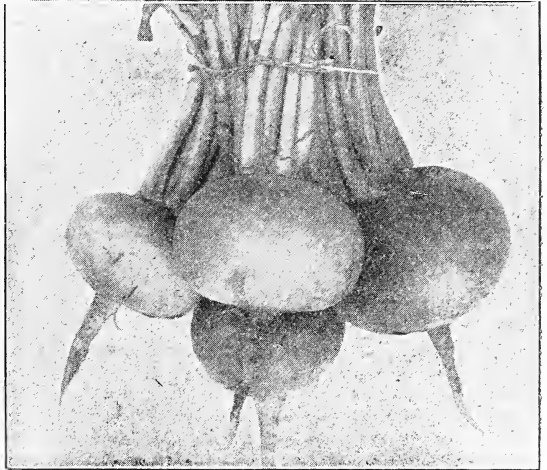
Golden Ball—One of the most delicately flavored yellow fleshed turnips. Tops are small. Roots are medium size, round, very smooth and with deeper yellow skin than most of this class. Flesh is firm, crisp and of excellent quality. In best condition for table use when about three inches in diameter. Is of quick growth, adapted to spring and fall planting, keeps exceptionally well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Purple Top Strap-Leaved—The main crop variety, matures in six to eight weeks, and a great favorite for table use, form flat, like a broad disc in shape and of medium size. Color purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender; leaves few, upright in growth; a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDES

American Purple Top—A strain of purple top yellow ruta бага of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. One of the most desirable sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Monarch—Yellow fleshed and oblong in form. Flesh solid, fine grained, and of the best flavor. For earliness, quality and weight it is superior to any variety in cultivation, producing from two to seven tons per acre more than any other Swede, while the large percentage of saccharine matter contained in the roots makes it very nutritious to cattle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip

HERBS

Caraway—Grown for seeds used for flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Dill—Seeds have an aromatic odor and pungent taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Lavender—An aromatic and useful medical herb. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Summer Savory—Used for flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Thyme—Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning; a tea is made of the leaves; a remedy for headache. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Sage—One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower and dry quickly in the shade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

TOBACCO

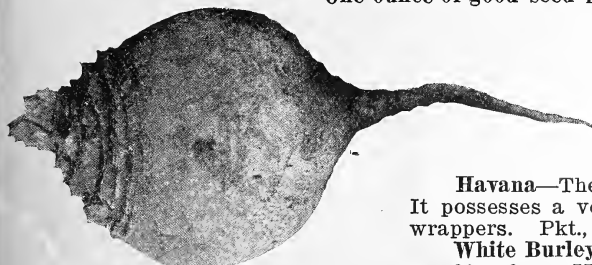
One ounce of good seed is sufficient for an acre.

CULTURE—Sow seed for plants early in spring in frames or seed bed, using soil well enriched with wood ashes, etc. Transplant to open ground when weather has become warm and settled, in rows 4 feet apart, and give cultivation as for corn.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown south. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Havana—The leaf of this variety is very thin and fine textured. It possesses a very delicate flavor and is extensively used for cigar wrappers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

White Burley—A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; 2 oz., 55c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.



Ruta Bagas

Lawn and Garden Requisites

LAWN SEEDS

Perpetual Green Lawn Mixture—This is a combination of grass seeds, designed to produce the most beautiful lawn in the shortest time possible and one that will continue a rich, deep green throughout the summer. It is composed of the highest grade seeds, carefully recleaned and as free from weed seed as it is possible to obtain. Our customers speak in the highest terms of our lawn grass seeds. One pound is sufficient to cover 300 square feet of ground. Price per lb., 45c; 3 lbs., \$1.25; 14 lbs., \$5.25 not prepaid.

Special Mixture for Shady Nooks—So often lawns are so much shaded as to make it difficult to produce a good turf with the ordinary lawn grass seeds. We offer our Shady Place Lawn Mixture, with the

full assurance that it will give satisfaction in shady places, if the soil conditions are right. If heavy and sour a liberal sprinkling of lime will help to sweeten the ground. Sow one pound to 300 square feet. Price, 50c per lb., 3 lbs. for \$1.45, not prepaid.

White Clover—Used extensively for lawns. Comes on very rapidly and produces a heavy covering for the ground within a short time. Price, lb., 85c, not prepaid.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Extra fancy stock. Our blue grass is pure Kentucky stock. New crop and absolutely free from weed seed. Price, per lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.45; 14 lbs., \$6.25, not prepaid.

FERTILIZERS

Garden and Lawn Fertilizer—A strictly high-grade fertilizer for lawns, plants and gardens. The ingredients are quickly soluble and immediately commence to feed the plants. Can be applied either before or after planting by sprinkling on the surface and raking in. It requires from 1 to 3 lbs. to each 100 square feet of lawn. One part to 50 parts of soil for sweet peas, etc. Price, 1 lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$3.75.

Sheep Manure—One of the best and strongest in fertilizing and enriching elements, as it contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash in liberal proportions. Produces immediate and lasting effect. Promotes steady and rapid growth. It is very convenient to handle and easy to use, as it is in concentrated form. It should be applied by sprinkling lightly over the grass, much as one would sow grass seed. The color is not conspicuous and there is no objectionable odor. Use 50 lbs. per 1,000 square feet of surface for top dressing or plowing under. Price, 1 lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Horticultural Raw Lime—Valuable for shady places in the lawn where the soil has become sour and requires lime to sweeten. Superior to other forms of lime. From 15 to 20 lbs. required for 1,000

square feet. Price, 25 lbs., 65c; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.50, not prepaid.

Ground Bone Meal—Acts the same as the lawn fertilizer, but more slowly. Should be worked into the soil more thoroughly. Price, 1 lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

Plant Food—A dressing made expressly for plants grown in the house, garden or conservatory; clean, odorless. One small package is enough for 30 plants for 3 months. Price, 25c per pkg. Postage paid.



Sterlingworth Plant Tablets—Are a clean, odorless, concentrated plant stimulant and invigorator. Their use promotes healthy, vigorous leaves and branches, and insures beautiful, luxuriant flowers. They build up the soil scientifically, and make frequent renewal of soil less important. If you want luxuriant, healthy plants, ferns and beautiful flowers, these tablets are just what you are looking for. Price, 10c. By mail, 12c.

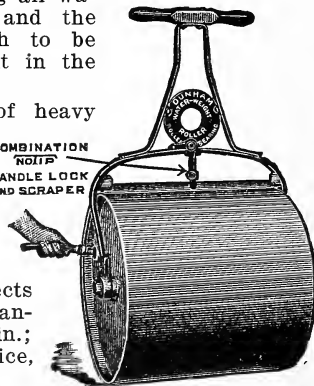
DUNHAM WATER-WEIGHT ROLLERS

This roller has a steel drum into which water can be poured until the roller is just the weight for the work at hand.

When through rolling all water is emptied out, and the roller is light enough to be easily handled and put in the basement or garage.

The drum is made of heavy steel plates, carefully welded to form a solid one-piece container for the water.

This roller is guaranteed for five years against any defects of material or workmanship. Diameter, 18 in.; length, 24 inches. Price, \$14.50.



GARDEN HOES



Finest quality crucible steel, highly polished, one piece blade, 7 inches wide; gold bronzed socket. Selected handle 4 1-3 feet. Each 85c.

GARDEN RAKES



Solid cast steel, curved teeth, bronzed bow, ferrule and cap. 6 ft. handle. 12 tooth, 80c. 14 tooth, 90c. 16 tooth, \$1.00.

WIRE LAWN RAKES

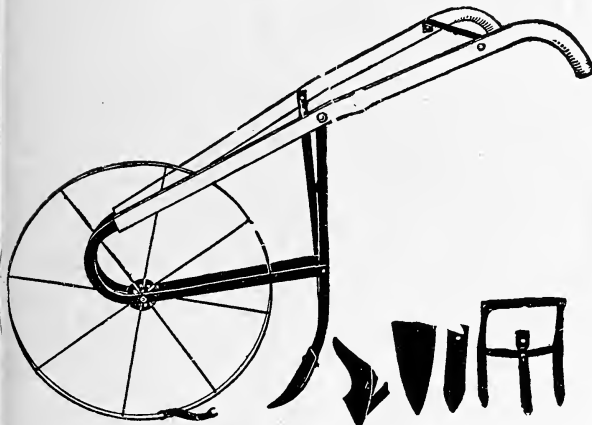
Nine gauge spring wire, retinned, twenty teeth, 17 inches wide; steel handle socket. Can be used for grass or leaves. Each 65c.

STANDARD SPRING BEAM CULTIVATOR NO. 13



This spring beam, double wheel tool is a great favorite, owing to the fact that the attachments when in use are entirely under the operator's control. In cultivating plants in hills the attachments can be worked in and out between the plants, doing the closest work possible to be done with a wheel hoe. The arch clears the ground fifteen inches, and is adjustable in width from seven to eleven inches. Wheels are sixteen inches high, with one inch tires. No. 13—With Shovels, Hoes and Diamonds.....\$9.50

NO. 2 SUPERIOR GARDEN PLOW



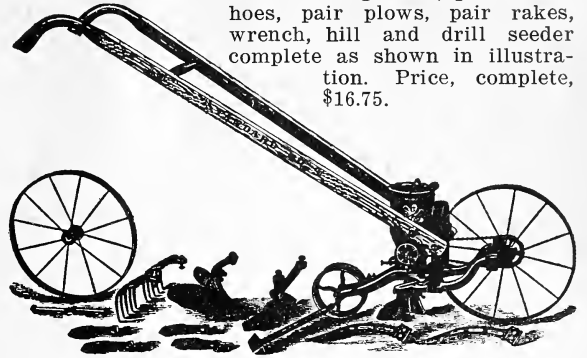
Superior No. 2

Wood handles, and is designed mechanically correct, which makes it the lightest running plow possible. The drift is so constructed that it may be adapted to different kinds of soils. Equipped with shovel, calf tongue, weeder, cultivator and mold board. Twenty-four inch wheel. All attachments are made of the best material, and are well sharpened. Splendid for hoeing, hilling, cultivating and general garden use. Price, \$4.50.

STANDARD CULTIVATOR AND SEEDER NO. 9

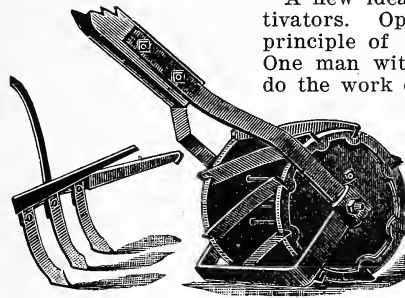
For the sowing of garden seeds, no seeder on the market will surpass it in the even distribution of seed. Will not injure the most delicate seed. The change from a seeder to a cultivator can be made in much less time and is less complicated than any other similar combined tool. The hill spacer is the simplest known, and can be set from 4 to 24 inches. The index is at the rear of the hopper base, in plain

view, with letters that are easily read. The attachments consist of four cultivating teeth, pair 6-inch hoes, pair plows, pair rakes, wrench, hill and drill seeder complete as shown in illustration. Price, complete, \$16.75.



Standard No. 9

BARKER WEEDER AND MULCHER



Barker Weeder

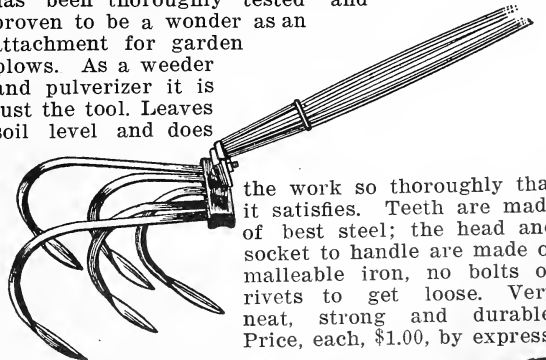
A new idea in garden cultivators. Operates upon the principle of a lawn mower. One man with this tool will do the work of ten men with hoes. Has a knife that runs below the surface of the soil and a set of revolving blades which pass over it, cutting off all weeds. Cultivates and pulverizes the soil, forming a

mulch, prevents evaporation and conserves the moisture in the soil.

Nothing to get out of order or break down. Runs easily and with a steady forward push. No danger of cutting the plants in the row; avoids practically all of the hand weeding. Can be used to good advantage in the smallest garden, as well as in the largest fields. Price, 8½-inch blades, \$8.75; 11-inch, \$10.50.

SUPERIOR FIVE-TOOTH CULTIVATOR

Furnished with handle for hand use, also without handle for use on garden plows. It has been thoroughly tested and proven to be a wonder as an attachment for garden plows. As a weeder and pulverizer it is just the tool. Leaves soil level and does

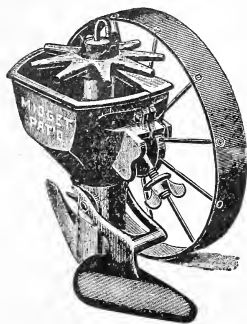


the work so thoroughly that it satisfies. Teeth are made of best steel; the head and socket to handle are made of malleable iron, no bolts or rivets to get loose. Very neat, strong and durable. Price, each, \$1.00, by express.

EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK

This is one of the most convenient tools for cultivating around small plants. Price, each, 10c; postpaid, each, 15c.





MIDGET SEEDER

Will attach to any single wheel cultivator having 5½ inches or more space between the shank and wheel. It attaches with one bolt in the same place and same manner as the cultivating tools. Will drill almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans. Hopper holds one pint. Made of gray iron, and the seed tube of brass; has wire wheel 8 inches high,

with tire 1¼ inches wide. The shoe is adjustable for any depth desired and the coverer swings so that small clods or a little trash does not interfere with its work.

This seeder is suitable for the man with a small home garden. Is set up and ready for use when it leaves the factory. Price, \$4.20; weight, 7 lbs.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The only Hand Seed Sower that has a slope feed board. A marked improvement over the single-bottom-board type, as it insures a filled hopper always.

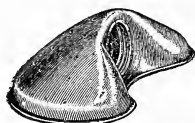
Automatic Feed Shut-Off—Starts or stops flow of seed instantly.

Large, Strong and Rigid Distributing Wheel—(No solder used in its construction)—Scatters seed evenly always.

Bag holds one-half bushel. Each, \$2.00; postpaid, \$2.15.



LAWN SPRINKLERS

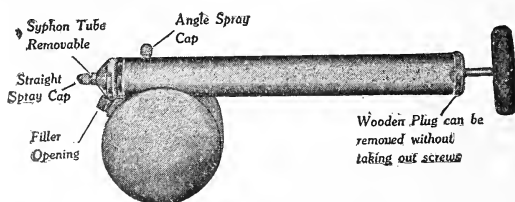


All Brass Circular Sprinkler—10-inch diameter, \$1.00 each; by mail, \$1.15.

All Brass, ½ Circle—5-inch diameter, 50c each; by mail, 60c.

AUTO SPRAYER NO. 2-B.

Operates on both strokes of plunger and throws a continuous fine spray. Will handle all solutions, insecticides and disinfectants in the greenhouse, garden and poultry house.



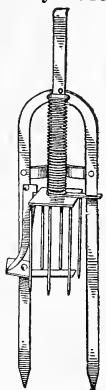
Two spray caps—one straight, the other at an angle for reaching under leaves. Construction of tank permits the sprayer to be operated at any angle and it will not tip over when filling. Made of galvanized iron. Price, each, \$1.25; postpaid, \$1.35.



Faultless Sprayer

THE FAULTLESS SPRAYER

Is in our opinion the best tin hand sprayer on the market. Excellent for spraying poultry houses, shrubs and plants. Being made of heavy tin, it is very durable. Price, 50c; postpaid, 60c.



Mole Trap

THE LITTLE GIANT MOLE TRAP

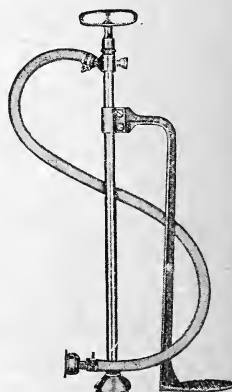
Self-setting. No danger in setting this trap. Set by pulling up plunger rod. The trigger catches itself. Made of heavy, cold-rolled steel, thoroughly galvanized. The simplest, safest and the strongest mole trap on the market. Price, 90c.

GARDEN TROWELS

Nice to use for planting in small spaces. Stamped steel concave blade. Each, 15c; postpaid, 20c.

BRASS SPRAY PUMP NO. 6

Made entirely of brass with the exception of the handle and stirrup, which are malleable iron. Has brass ball valves and valve seat, brass plunger, which are not affected by poisonous arsenics used in spraying formulas. Three feet of heavy, best quality rubber hose, detachable for cleaning. Brass nozzle, giving a fine, mist-like spray, such as is required for spraying shrubbery, trees, vegetables, also a coarse spray for whitewashing, spraying disinfectants, washing wagons, windows, etc. Each, \$5.00; postpaid, \$5.25.



Pump No. 6

ROTARY CORN PLANTER

The best hand corn planter made. For planting small fields or re-planting it is invaluable. Price, \$2.50; postpaid, \$2.75.



Corn Planter



HANDIEST
TOOL

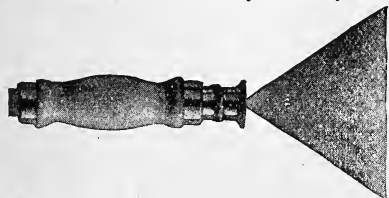
ON EARTH.

By mail, 25c each.

Standard Pump

STANDARD SPRAY PUMP

Is used with bucket, knapsack, tank or barrel for spraying orchards, gardens, vineyards, whitewashing, disinfecting chicken house, killing vermin on stock. Made entirely of brass, with two solid brass ball valves. No leathers, washers or suckers, no castings to rust, no leaking joints, nothing to get out of order. Warranted to purchaser for five years. Two nozzles, "regular," interchangeable. No. 1 attached to No. 2 throws a spray twenty-eight feet. No. 2 throws a solid stream fifty to sixty feet; No.



1 attached direct to pump throws a coarser spray thirty-five feet. Cut shows nozzle in action. Price, each, postpaid, \$5.00.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER NO. 1

The tank is made of heavy galvanized steel.

No other style of sprayer will do such a variety of work. We recommend it for trees, shrubs, and vines, greenhouses, poultry houses, hospitals, and stables for disinfectants, for sheep and cattle dip and cattle fly oils.

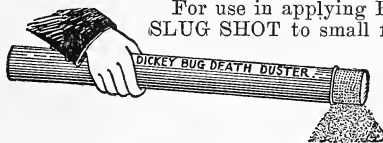
Works automatically for six to fifteen minutes, according to nozzle opening. Charged in fifteen seconds by a few strokes of plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents. Fill two-thirds full of solution and pump up air pressure.

Diameter, seven inches; height, two feet; capacity, four gallons; weight, empty, eight pounds. Price \$6.25; all brass, \$8.25 each. Brass, two-foot extension, per length, 60c. Weight for mailing, eleven pounds.



WE RECOMMEND THE DICKEY DUSTER

For use in applying BUG DEATH AND SLUG SHOT to small flowers or vegetable



gardens. It is a mighty handy thing to have around the house. Price, 50c.

INSECTICIDES

Poison Cannot Be Sent by Mail.

SLUG SHOT

A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide. It requires no further mixing or preparation, easily applied and not injurious or dangerous to animals, the person applying it, or fruits and vegetables treated. Destroys potato bugs, beetles, green and black fly, slugs, caterpillars, worms, etc. One pound perforated top carton, 20c; five pound package, 55c; twenty-five pounds, \$2.60, not postpaid.



POWDERED HELLEBORE

Destroys Currant Worms, Rose Bugs, Etc.

Neglect means ruin to the foliage of the most carefully-managed bed of roses, or healthiest row of currant bushes. Destruction of the foliage means inferior bloom, shriveled up or undeveloped fruit.

And yet rose bugs and currant worms are very easily destroyed with Hellebore. Price, 8-oz. pkg., 40c; 16-oz. pkg., 75c. By express.

BUG DEATH

Is a very fine powder, so exceptionally tenacious that it does not wash off, will prevent blight on potatoes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes and other crops. Kills all bugs and worms that chew the leaves and foliage. Contains no paris green or arsenic. Is harmless to plants or animals. May be used dry or in solution. 1-lb. package,



20c; 3-lb. package, 50c; 5-lb. package, 75c. Postage extra.

POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

Is more sticky in character than any other insecticide, and for this reason is sometimes used where it is desirable that the poison should remain longer on the foliage. Then again it is particularly good for extremely delicate foliage, as it positively will not burn. Price, 1-pound cans, 60c. By express.

POWDERED BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Prevents Blight, Rot, Mildew, Specks and Spots.

Blight causes the rot on tomatoes. Your melon, potato or cucumber patch may have withered up in twenty-four hours owing to the blight. Bordeaux Mixture will prevent blights from destroying your crops and will increase the yield. Full directions on each package. Price, 40c per lb. One pound makes 7 gallons. Not postpaid.

STRICTLY PURE PARIS GREEN

Sure Death to All Chewing Insects

For destroying the potato bug and the cotton worm it should be applied in the proportion of one ounce paris green to three gallons water, or one pound to fifty gallons of water. For spraying trees, such as apple, peach, or other tender foliage that is affected by chewing insects, the proportion should be one ounce to six gallons of water; one pound to 100 gallons of water. Price, ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c. By express.

"BLACK LEAF 40"

Is a nicotine solution and is widely used in spraying to control aphid (plant lice), thrips and leaf hoppers, which attack such plants as roses, sweet peas, melons, cucumbers, etc. Directions with each package. 1-oz. bottles, 25c; ½-lb. tins, \$1.00. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons of spray. Not mailable.

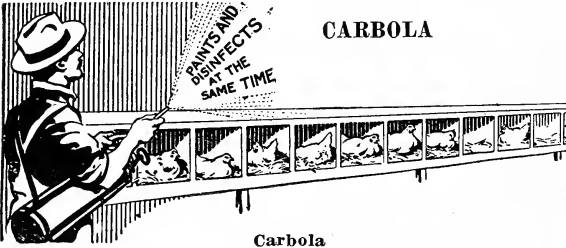


POTATO SPRAY

This material is a combined insecticide and fungicide made for potato spraying, and when used a two-fold service is rendered: It destroys the leaf-eating insects; it is a tonic to the plant, and will adhere to the leaf almost indefinitely without the least injury to the foliage. Use 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb. package 50c by express.

POWDERED LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION**For San Jose Scale and Other Scale on Trees.**

San Jose Scale is a condition that is widespread, thoroughly established, and the most destructive of all fruit tree scourges. The scale never lets up of its own accord until it has sucked the last dregs of the tree's life blood. You must fight scale first of all to destroy it, and then to keep it under control. Price, 30c per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1.25. One pound makes 5 gallons.



Carbola is two things in one—a paint and a disinfectant. It is not a whitewash. It is a finely-powdered mineral pigment, the same as used by many paint makers, combined with a germicide 20 times stronger than pure carbolic acid—but neither poisonous or caustic. Dries out a clear snow white and has no disagreeable odor.

It costs 10 cents or less to cover 250 square feet of surface with Carbola. Trial pkg., 35c.

10 pounds (makes 10 gals.)\$1.00
20 pounds (makes 20 gals.) 2.00

STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA

Hastens maturity, increases the yield, builds up the land, enriches the soil, improves the feeding value. Easy to apply—simply moisten the seed before sowing. Full directions in every package.

Prepared for alfalfa and all clovers; cow peas, field beans, garden beans, vetch, sweet peas, garden peas, and all other legumes.

Inoculated legumes, alfalfa, clover, peas or beans, will draw from the air 150 pounds per acre of free nitrogen, adding it to the soil for the benefit of future generations of crops. This is nearly as much nitrogen as is contained in 1,000 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, worth today \$100.00 per ton.

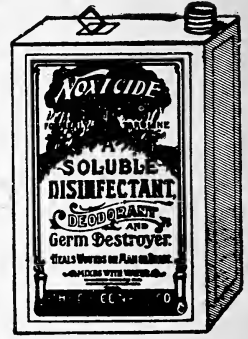
Raise legumes—grow alfalfa, clovers, soys, vetch, peas—they are valuable feed crops—but give them their utmost chance, INOCULATE them, and they will draw from the air the free nitrogen, giving the plants a tremendous growth, vigor and vitality, increasing both the yield and the quality. They will not only supply themselves with nitrogen, but will draw far more than the present crop can use, storing the balance in the nodules, and from thence, as they decay, into the soil, where the future crops can get it—all of it.

Will your land now grow alfalfa, clover, soys? If it does, it will grow larger and better crops by inoculation. If you can't grow these crops successfully, try inoculation. It is probably just what you need to secure success.

Seed, labor, land—all cost money. Get the utmost

CONKEY'S NOXICIDE

It is the best and least expensive disinfectant and germ destroyer known to science. One gallon of Nox-I-Cide makes 101 gallons of ready-to-use liquid for all ordinary use. It is an excellent disinfectant for barns, stables, poultry houses and outhouses, for a germ cannot exist in its pleasant odor. It will kill both by contact and by its odor, and will destroy all kinds of insect and miasmatic life. Price, 1 pt., 40c; 1 qt., 70c; gal. \$2.00. Not postpaid.

**CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER**

Means peace to your stock and you. It kills every fly it hits and keeps others from annoying stock. It will clear your stables. Price, 1 qt., 65c; 2 qts., \$1.00; 1 gallon, \$1.75; not postpaid.

TREE TANGLEFOOT

Applying
Tree Tanglefoot

no mixing, always ready for use. 1 lb., 50c; 3 lbs., \$1.45; 10 lbs., \$4.50; not postpaid.

Protects trees against all climbing insect pests in the most effectual, economical and simple way. A sticky substance applied directly to tree trunks. Will not injure trees. Once applied remains sticky three to four months in all kinds of weather, or ten to twenty times as long as any other known substance. Easily applied with a wooden paddle. A pound makes about 9 lineal feet of band. Needs

out of them. A few dollars spent for inoculation will come back to you many fold.

INCREASE YOUR CROPS—THE WORLD NEEDS THE FOOD**Take No Chances of Failure**

Price—Garden size, 50c; 1 acre size, 75c; 2 acre size, \$1.45; 4 acre size, \$2.25; 6 acre size, \$3.00, post-age paid.

When ordering, state crop to be inoculated. There is a different bacteria for each legume.



Soy Bean Field Inoculated

CYLINDRICAL FEED HOPPERS

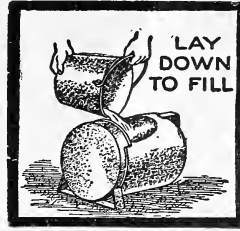
For small coops and pens these round, upright hoppers take up very little room, and are suitable for any kind of grain, dry mash, oyster shell; or, in fact, anything which is fed in a hopper.

1 qt. size	25c
2 qt. size	35c

CYLINDRICAL DRINKING FOUNTS

Same shape, sizes, and prices as the Feed Hoppers described above.

O. & M. GALVANIZED IRON FOUNTAIN



½ gallon.....40c



1 gallon.....60c

THERMO SANITARY FOUNTAIN

Keeps Water at Right Temperature All the Time.

An egg, being 64 per cent water, which, of course, must be drawn from the system of the hen, makes it plain that water has actually a greater influence on egg production than the feed which is used.

The hot water in winter seems to act as an invigorator and keeps the fowls warm. There is little call on the fat of the body to keep up the normal heat, hence the food all goes to make eggs.

This keeps the water as cold as well water in summer and pleasantly warm in winter.

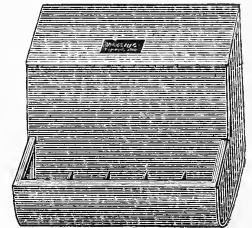
2 gallon fountain, \$5.00.



DRY MASH HOPPER

The Handy Hopper is made considerably wider at the bottom than at the top, so that it is impossible for any sort of dry mash to clog in it. Feed put in this hopper cannot be wasted, for the trough is deep, has a wide flange all around it, and solid partitions, making it impossible for the fowls to pile up the feed and throw it out with their bills.

12 inches long, one compartment.....	\$1.75
18 inches long, one compartment.....	2.25



GALVANIZED IRON DRINKING FOUNTS

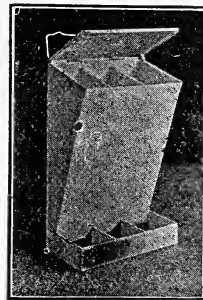
These founts are entirely satisfactory, light in weight, sanitary, easily cleaned and durable. No danger of breaking. Small size is especially desirable for young chicks.

1 pt. size	25c
1 qt. size	35c



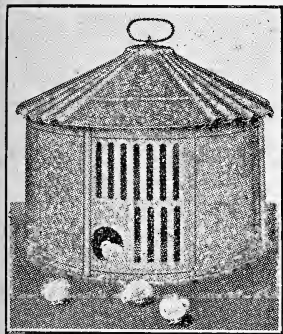
GALVANIZED IRON GRIT BOXES

Small size, three compartments, just the thing for shell, grit, crushed bone, beef scraps and other foods. Each, \$1.25. The two-compartment box is considerably larger than the one with three compartments. One side is for regular feed, holding much more than the other, which is for grit, shell, charcoal, etc. Price, \$1.25.

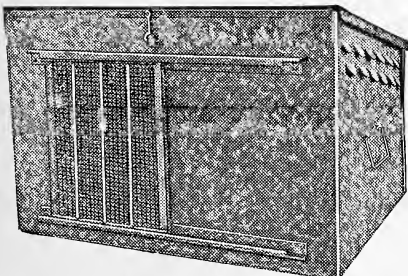


LUTHE ROUND COOP

Galvanized steel, perfectly ventilated, built for service. 22 inches in diameter, 19 inches high to top of roof, corrugated cover securely held to body. Handle holds cover so it cannot blow off. Corrugated bottom is elevated about 2 inches. Combination door slides easily on flat steel track, which cannot bind. Each, \$2.50; ½ doz., \$13.00.



SUCCESSFUL BROOD COOPS



Made entirely of metal. Mite and rat proof.

For chickens and ducks. 17½x23 inches, 16 inches high in front, 12 inches in the back. Each, \$3.00; six for \$15.00.

O. K. EXERCISER FEEDER

The O. K. Exerciser Feeder is one of our leaders, as it is exceptionally good value for the price. The hopper (holding 12 quarts) is made of No. 28 galvanized steel, and is reinforced with a double thickness around the top. The bail is heavy galvanized rod so that the weight of the grain does not spring it out of shape.

The pendulum rod and grain distributor have the accurate adjustment with two brass nuts. Price, \$2.00. Shipping weight, 7 lbs.



"SUCCESSFUL" GRAIN SPROUTER

Double galvanized steel walls. The frame of the base and the sections are 1½ by 1½ solid wood, angle corners, so that the heat produced by the lamp is fully retained and the consumption of oil is reduced to a minimum.

Built in sections, each contains two trays twenty inches square, solid galvanized steel.

The advantage in the sectional feature lies in the fact that you can purchase one of the smaller sizes, for present needs. When your flock has increased you can order additional sections, thus increasing the capacity of your sprouter at a small outlay.

Base and two sections, for 100 hens.....\$13.75
Base and three sections, for 150 hens..... 17.50
Additional sections 4.50

Freight paid.

LEG BANDS

Double Clinch—The fastenings are strong, consisting of two clinches. When placed on a fowl, they are there to stay, and being smooth, do not injure the leg of the fowl.

No. 1—For Bantams and small Mediterraneans.

No. 2—For ordinary Mediterraneans.

No. 3—For Mediterranean males and American females.

No. 4—For American males and Asiatic females.

No. 5—For Asiatic males and small turkeys.

No. 6—For large turkeys and geese.

Price, prepaid, dozen, 15c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 85c.

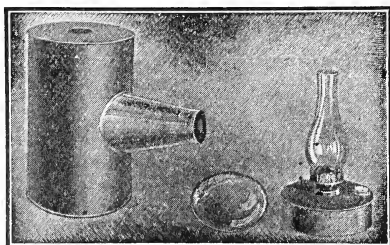
**ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS**

Leader Adjustable—The latest and best adjustable band out. Fastening, neat and compact. Can be used on the largest Asiatics or the smallest Mediterraneans. Two sizes, No. 1 for Bantams and Mediterraneans; No. 2 for Americans and Asiatics.

Price, postpaid, dozen, 15c; 25, 30c; 50, 50c; 100, 85c.

MODEL HEADLIGHT EGG TESTER

Designed for use on large farms, when great numbers of eggs are incubated, and it becomes a matter

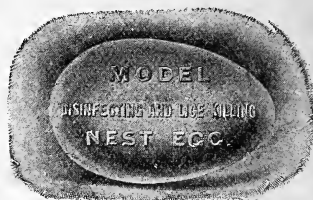
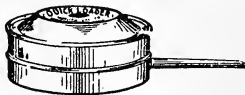


Headlight Tester

of some moment to test the eggs at the earliest time possible. Has an exceedingly strong reflected light, and with it duck eggs may be tested perfectly on the second day of incubation. White-shelled hen eggs may be tested about the third day, and dark-shelled ones on the fifth. It makes a quick candler for storekeepers. Price, with lamp, \$2.00.

ANTISEPTIC NEST EGGS

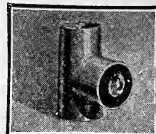
You can not find anything better for keeping lice and vermin from nests. Try some of them and you will not be without them. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00. If by mail, add 10c dozen.

**INSECT POWDER GUN**

This is the quick loader type which is filled from the top. Price, each, 15c, postpaid.

STANDARD EGG TESTER

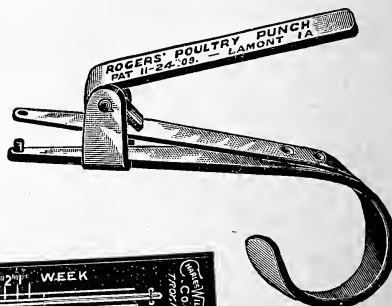
This is the tester most used and can be used with any ordinary lamp. Is satisfactory for all practical purposes. Price, 35c; by mail, 40c.

**PETTEY'S POULTRY PUNCH**

Neat, well made, nicely nickeled and convenient to be carried in the pocket. Leading poultry men pronounce it the best and handiest punch they have ever used. Price, postpaid, 25c.

**ROGER'S POULTRY PUNCH**

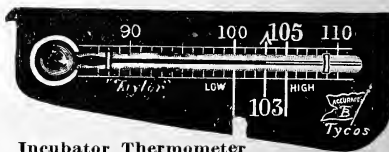
It has longer shank than others, which enables the operator to mark the smallest chick without injuring the foot. Price, postpaid, 35c.

**WILDER MOISTURE GAGE**

This instrument is designed to meet the demand of the practical poultry man for a simple, direct reading gage which will enable him to keep the amount of moisture in his incubator as near as possible to a desired point. The operator can tell at a glance whether to increase or decrease this amount. The figures on this gage are exact for a machine running at a temperature of 103 degrees and correct enough for practical purposes at 102 degrees or 104 degrees. With full directions. Each, \$1.50, postpaid.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS

A reliable tested thermometer is very essential to success in incubator hatching. We carry in stock the "Tycos," one of the best. Price, each, 75 cents, postpaid.



BROODER THERMOMETERS

We carry good brooder thermometers and recommend their use in all brooders. Do not try to run your brooder without a thermometer, as you will be almost certain to have trouble.

Price, by mail, 75c.

CAPONIZING SETS

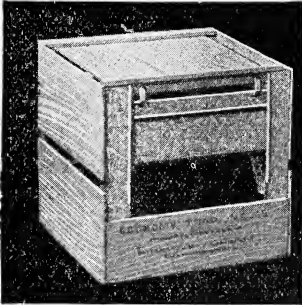
Capon culture is today the best paying branch of the market poultry industry. The demand is increasing more rapidly than the supply. Caponize the males when they weigh about a pound and a half. Caponizing is an easy art and perfection comes with little practice. Complete set and instructions.

Price, cardboard box,

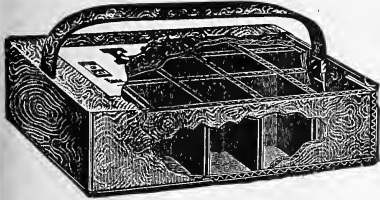
\$3.50; wood case, velvet lined, \$4.00. If by mail, add 10c.

ECONOMY TRAP NESTS

All galvanized. The trap is very simple and is comprised of two pieces of galvanized iron, hinged together and suspended by a hinge from the roof of nest box. The ends of same slide on flanges at the side of the box, keeping it in place and preventing the hen from the inside pushing the trap out and from the outside pushing it in when closed. Price, single nests, each, \$2.00.

**EYRIE EGG SHIPPING CASES**

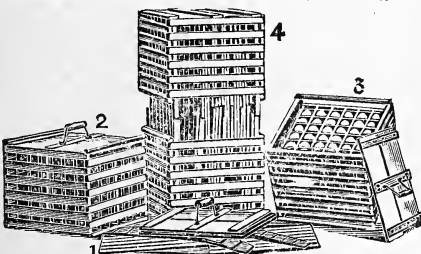
A practical case—light, strong and durable. Made of jute board, lined throughout with double faced corrugated paper. They are very light and can be packed much more quickly than in a basket.



Eyrie Egg Box

which prevents it being tampered with while in the hands of the express company.

15-egg, per doz.....\$1.75
30-egg, per doz.....2.65

HUMPTY-DUMPTY EGG CRATES

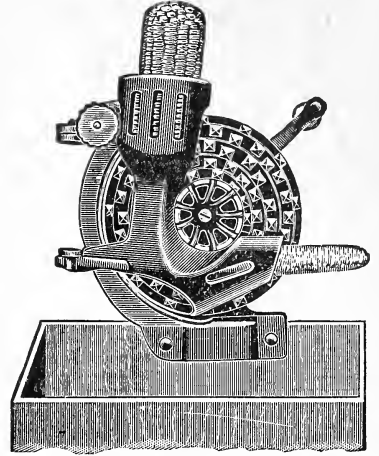
Made of selected hardwood, finish natural. Size 13 inches square by 12 inches deep. Holds twelve dozen eggs. Weight, 6½ lbs. Price, each, 70c; two for \$1.35, not prepaid.

EGG CARTONS

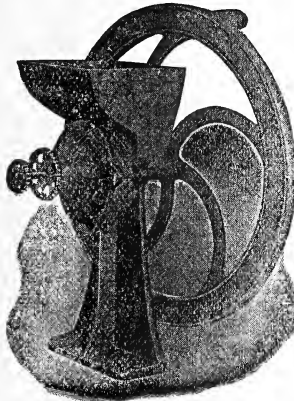
Just the thing to deliver eggs to your customers. Made of jute board, light and tough. Holds twelve eggs. Price, per doz., 15c; 2 doz., 25c; 100, 90c; not postpaid.

LITTLE GIANT CORN SHELLER

Japanned malleable iron frame. Easy running and durable. Impossible to get out of order. Has no springs to jar loose. Adjustment is simple and accurate. Deposits the corn in the box on which it is mounted, and cobs outside. Will shell about 8 bu. per hour. Price, each, \$1.75.

**HAND GRINDING MILL**

In this mill are embodied all the good features of other hand grinding mills, to which have been added universal burrs or grinding plates that are adjustable for grinding coarse or fine. This machine grinds oats, barley, rye, corn, peas, dry bone, shells, etc., for feeding to poultry. It is a well-designed machine, is strong and well made throughout and of excellent finish; has a 16-inch fly wheel and is light running. Capacity, 1 or 2 bushels per hour. Price, \$5.00 each.

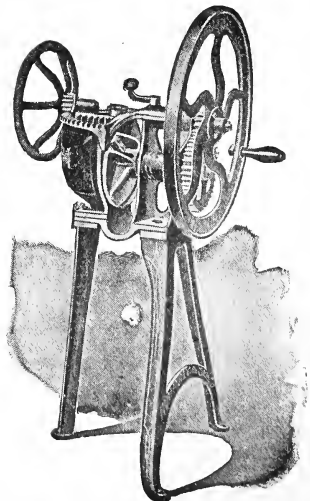


Hand Grinding Mill

HUMPHREY'S GREEN BONE CUTTER

It is the easiest to operate, takes less time to insert bone in hopper, and larger pieces can be inserted in hopper than any other bone cutter of same capacity. The work done is first class and when one realizes the value of green bone as a feed for poultry he will not hesitate to buy when so satisfactory a cutter can be had at so reasonable a price.

No. 1 Cutter is large enough for any ordinary farm flock. Price, \$16.50.

**GLASS NEST EGGS**

Used extensively by large poultrymen. Price, 5c each; per dozen, 50c, not prepaid.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY

When fowls eat putrid flesh, they are liable to have ptomaine poisoning, called Limber Neck. This remedy cures if given at the start. It should be kept on hand. Price, 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY

This is called by various names in different localities—sorehead, warts and pian. They are all the same disgusting disease and this will cure it. Price, 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S DIARRHOEA REMEDY

This disease differs in many respects from what is generally called cholera, but is sometimes mistaken for that trouble. This remedy is one of the best aids to poultrymen. The disease, if left unchecked, destroys two-thirds of young chicks attacked and a large percentage of mature fowls, but this remedy will cure nearly all cases and is almost a necessity in the cure of young chicks. Price, 30c and 60c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S DISINFECTING CANDLES

With tin dish for disinfecting hen houses. Each, 15c; 2 for 25c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CANKER SPECIAL

Canker is usually a symptom of or complication developing from Roup and Chicken Pox. It is a cheesy-like growth made up of pus germs. This ulcerative condition may occur on any part of the mouth, nasal passages, tongue and throat, even getting into the windpipe. Price, 60c, postpaid.



CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY

This remedy, which is a combination wash and ointment, comes in one package, and is guaranteed to cure. It is also excellent as a dressing for the feet and legs of show birds, increasing their "point" value, and putting them in the very best possible condition as prize winners. Price, 60c, postpaid.



CONKEY'S LICE POWDER

For successfully killing lice nothing can equal a powder which is properly made. Conkey's Lice Powder is the result of most careful study and research, and is a combination which will positively kill these pests, and yet it is harmless to fowls of all ages. It is the strongest and most effective powder on the market. It will kill lice on poultry, cattle and horses, ticks on sheep, fleas on dogs, and vermin of all sorts. It will also kill bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, slugs on rose bushes, etc.

Price, 15-oz. package, 30c; postpaid, 36c.

Price, 48-oz. package, 60c; postpaid, 70c.



CONKEY'S ROUP CURE

Not a single disease with which poultrymen have to contend causes greater loss than roup. It is



caused by a cold which is allowed to run on unchecked and is indicated by sneezing and rattling in the throat and discharge from the nostrils. Conkey's Roup Cure will positively cure and prevent the scourge. A 60c package makes 25 gallons of medicine. Its method of administration is very simple; just put it in the fowls'

drinking water and they take the medicine without knowing it. It has cured thousands of cases when in the worst stage of the disease. Three sizes, 30c, 60c, and \$1.20, postpaid.

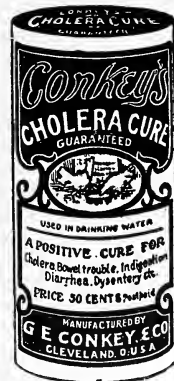
CONKEY'S GAPE CURE

This is a positive cure for this disease. It comes in the form of a powder. Absolutely no trouble to give it as it is mixed with the soft feed. It kills the worm and at the same time builds up the general health and assists nature in regaining what it has lost. A wonderful remedy for a most troublesome disease. A cure that you can rely upon. Price, 30c and 60c, postpaid.



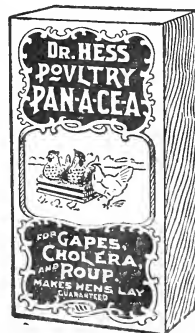
CONKEY'S CHOLERA CURE

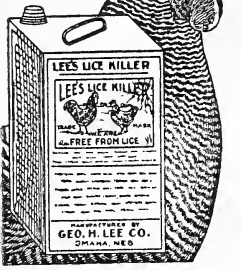
We consider this the most dependable cholera cure known. Used in the treatment of cholera, indigestion, bowel trouble, diarrhoea and other kindred diseases. It is the product of years of study and cautious trial, and it positively cures all the ailments commonly called cholera. It is given in the drinking water when fever drives them to drink, and they take their own medicine. It is guaranteed to cure or your money will be returned without a question. Price, 30c and 60c, postpaid.



HESS' PAN-A-CE-A

Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not only a positive guaranteed cure for gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion and the like, but is also a preventive of many other poultry ills. It is a tonic to the young, makes them grow fast, healthy and strong. It aids digestion and enables the system of the fowl to convert the food into bone, muscle, feathers, eggs, etc. 1½-lb. pkg., 30c; 5-lb. pkg., 75c; not postpaid.



FOR CHICKENS AND HOGS**LEE'S LIQUID LICE KILLER**

Of the many liquid lice killers on the market, Lee's is one of the oldest, and we regard it as one of the best.

If sprinkled or sprayed in the hen house or painted on the perches, it will destroy all lice and mites. It gives the best satisfaction wherever used. Qt., 50c; ½ gal., 75c; gal., \$1.25. Not postpaid.

LEE'S GERMOZONE

For chicken cholera, roup, inflammation of the throat, it is without a superior. It is an excellent preventive as well as a cure. Its uses are varied, and should be in the hands of every breeder of poultry. It will save many times its cost. Put up in bottles with complete directions, which gives information that enables one to detect the first indication of disease. If one can prevent disease it is a great saving of expense. Price, by express, 40c and 75c per bottle. Also in tablet form. Price, 75c, postpaid.

**LEE'S EGG MAKER**

Lee's Egg Maker should be fed every month in the year to all penned-up poultry; to little chicks after they are ten days old; to hens and pullets during the moulting season; and as an egg-producer during the winter months. Our guaranty is broad—the risk all ours—while the feeding cost (50 feeds for 1 cent) is so small as to be hardly noticeable. 5½-lb. pkg., 60c; 2½-lb. pkg., 30c.

CHARCOAL

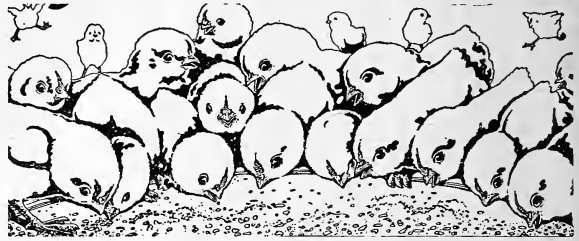
No poultry raiser can afford to be without charcoal. It aids digestion, purifies the blood, and promotes the health of chickens. We have two sizes of charcoal. Mention whether for young chicks or grown fowls when ordering. Price, either size, 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1.35; 50 lbs., \$2.50.

CRUSHED CLAM SHELL

This is rapidly taking the place of oyster shell, as it is less expensive, cleaner and by many considered superior in shell-making value. There is a great difference in the quality of shells on the market. We handle the best and cleanest to be found. Price, 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

CONKEY'S BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD

Is not a medicine. It is a balanced food with just enough medicine to tone the chick up and help proper assimilation. It can be fed dry if you wish—or



dampened with water. A little goes a long way. We strongly recommend it also for raising ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowl, etc. Prices, 2½ lbs., 25c; 11 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.00; not postpaid.

MEAT SCRAPS

For successful egg production the hens must be provided with a large per cent of protein in their food. This is so prepared that it will keep almost indefinitely. The guaranteed analysis of the meat scraps we handle shows it to be of superior quality. Feed in dry food hoppers or in a morning mash. Price, 6 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

CHAMPION SCRATCHING FOOD

This is made up of such grains, seeds and other ingredients as are necessary for laying hens and half-grown chicks. The assortment of grains used is the best known for egg production and are properly proportioned. We have embodied in our formula all the essentials for egg production, also for the rapid development of half-grown chicks. There is no better scratching food on the market. Price, 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$4.25.

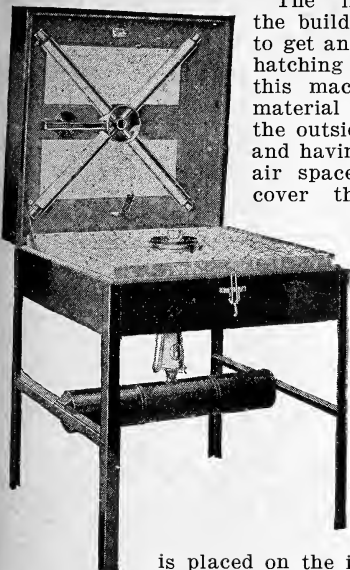
CHAMPION CHICK FOOD

Made of the same ingredients as the Scratch Food. Price, 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.35; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

CRYS-CO

Crys-co is a shell producer and grit in one. Containing 99 per cent pure carbonate of lime, it makes hard shells, increasing the hen's laying power. The fine, for little chicks, builds up the bones and makes fine feathers, and is excellent for pigeons. The gritty part of Crys-co thoroughly grinds the food, being hard, sharp and cubical, and saves the buying of a separate grit for this purpose. Price, per 100 lbs., \$1.50; less than 100 lbs., 2½ cents per lb.



X-RAY INCUBATOR

The important factor in the building of incubators is to get and maintain a perfect hatching temperature. In this machine the insulation material has been placed on the outside of incubator box, and having thus made a dead air space on the outside we cover this with rosewood enameled steel, top, sides and bottom, so that when the wood of the interior of the egg chamber once gets warm, the dead air space being on the outside, keeps the temperature from changing and is much more even, than when the insulating material

is placed on the inside.

It has a two-paneled glass top.

The heater is centrally located, conveying the direct heat from lamp equally to the extreme corners of machine.

The self-regulating device acts directly on a trip over the lamp flame, shutting off or letting on the amount of blaze needed to retain proper temperature, without letting the surplus heat go to waste.

Lamp wick is trimmed without removing lamp.

One gallon of oil will make a hatch under ordinary conditions. Prices, delivered to your station:

125 egg.....	\$24.00	200 egg.....	\$30.00
150 egg.....	27.00	400 egg.....	50.00

We ship by prepaid express to most states.

THE PHILO CYCLE BROODER HATCHER

Fills the demand for an inexpensive 50-egg incubator which will give absolute satisfaction.

The supply of heat comes from the center and is radiated in all directions. On account of the small size of the machine and

its circular construction, the heat does not have to travel but six inches to reach every egg in the nest.

The heat is governed by a double-wafer regulator.

One gallon of oil will run the "Cycle" Hatcher three weeks.

The eggs are protected from the varying outward temperature by metal air space and asbestos felt. The outer wall of the hatcher is composed of three air spaces, and two thicknesses of asbestos felt. The lamp is placed directly in the center of the machine, and yet it is impossible for any fumes from it to enter the egg chamber. The moisture question never enters the operator's head from start to finish. The eggs are not dried down as in all other incubators; result, larger and stronger chickens.

Price, each, \$8.00; two, \$15.00.

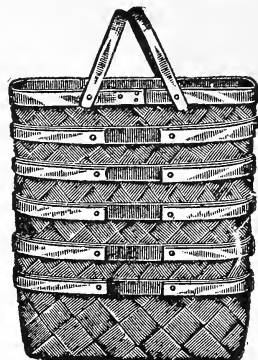
**DIAMOND MARKET BASKETS**

Come nested as shown in the illustration. Are used extensively by market gardeners and fruit growers; also used in shipping fancy eggs. Price, per doz., \$1.10.

BERRY BOX MATERIAL

This box holds one quart, dry measure, and is cut from white poplar or white wood, only the best material being used. It will retain its shape; white elm, gum or basswood warps badly. Put up 500 in a bundle. Price, per 100, 65c; per 1,000, \$5.50.

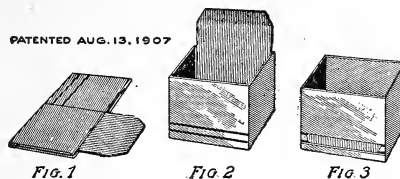
Write for prices on larger quantities.



Diamond Basket

EWALD'S FOLDING BERRY BOX

PATENTED AUG. 13, 1907



This is the neatest, most convenient and most serviceable folding berry box on the market. One end of the bottom piece

is firmly stapled to the sides, and the box comes folded as shown in Fig. 1. At a single operation the flap on the other end of the bottom piece is inserted in the slots near the bottom of the side, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and the box is ready for use. The bottom is held firmly in place and will not come up even with rough handling.

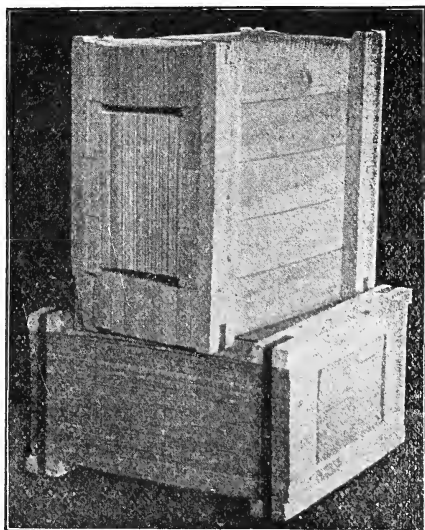
We supply them in the Hallock style, dry measure quarts, complying with state laws.

250 in crate, \$2.25; 1000 in crates, \$8.50.

BERRY BOX CRATES

Shipped in the flat. Easily put together. Tight cover for top. Sides open slightly for ventilation. 24-qt. size, 25c each, or \$20.00 per 100.

Annealed Tacks—Per lb., 50c.



Berry Box Material

BIRD SUPPLIES

A bird's health, and consequently its song, depends upon proper feeding.

Mixed Bird Seed—Per lb., 25c.

German Summer Rape—For trained canaries. Per lb., 20c.

Sicily Canary—Price, per lb., 35c.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower—Price, per lb., 25c.

Bird Health—A preparation which will keep birds in good condition at all times. It relieves colds and cures obscure ailments. Restores the voice and invigorates the system. Price, per 2 oz. box, 15c; postpaid, 18c.

Spratt's Mixed Bird Seed—A mixture of the best seeds obtainable. Price in cartons, 30c each; postpaid, 36c.

CUTTLE BONE

This is an important item for canaries and other seed eating birds. In fact, it is a real necessity. Ours is the best grade. Price, 5c each; 50c per dozen. If by mail, add 10c doz.

BIRD MANNA

This is a bird food and medicine combined. Specially valuable during the moulting season. The birds are fond of it. 15 cents per cake; postpaid, 18c.

Spratt's Patent Pollicrackers—A specially prepared biscuit for Parrots and all similar birds. Made in a convenient size for a bird to grasp. Is greatly relished as a change. Price—Cartons, 15c. By mail, 20c.

Spratt's Song Restorer (Dunlap's)—A treat and tonic for Canaries, Linnets, and all seed-eating birds. Price, 25c. By mail, 30c.

Spratt's Bird Lice Destroyer (Henning's)—For dusting the feathers. Price, 25c. By mail, 30c.

Spratt's Bird Tonic (Henning's)—For the prevention and cure of all diseases which cage birds are subject to. Prices, in bottles, 15c. By mail, 20c.

IDEAL BIRD GRAVEL

Birds have no teeth and the food which they eat is prepared for digestion in the gizzard. To grind their food they must have gravel or some similar hard, gritty substance. Our Ideal Bird Gravel is a mixture of pulverized rock. It is the best for canaries and other birds, having iron tonic properties, and should be sprinkled daily in the cage. Pkt., 10c; \$1.00 per doz. Shipping weight, per pkg., 2 lbs.



DOG AND CAT SUPPLIES

SPRATT'S DOG CAKES

The standard dog food. Used at the leading kennels and dog shows throughout the world. A staple and constant food for all breeds of dogs. Prices, 100-lb. bags, \$10.25; 50-lb. bags, \$5.25; 25-lb. bags, \$2.90. Cartons, 35c.



SPRATT'S PUPPY BISCUITS

A perfect and whole food for puppies of all breeds. Puppies should be started on these biscuits when about one month old and they should be continued until such time as their teeth become sound and strong, usually when they are about six months old. Follow directions on each package. Prices, per 100 lbs., \$9.75; 50 lbs., \$5.00; 25 lbs., \$2.75; cartons, 35c.

SPRATT'S COD-LIVER OIL DOG BISCUITS

Are invaluable for old or delicate dogs, or those recovering from sickness. Dogs eat them without coaxing. Cartons, 35c.

SPRATT'S FIBO

For puppies or growing dogs. For shy feeders or those recovering from sickness, or as a change of food at any time for all dogs. Cartons, 35c.

SPRATT'S DOG SOAP

Is entirely free from poison, and most effective in the destruction of lice and fleas. It keeps the skin free from scurf, prevents mange and other skin diseases. It leaves the coat smooth and glossy. Price per cake, by mail postpaid, 25c.

Spratt's Cough Tablets—Generally effect a quick cure. Price, 60c, postpaid.

Spratt's Distemper Tablets—May be used as a preventive. Price, 90c, postpaid.

Spratt's Mange Remedy—Price, 60c, postpaid.

Spratt's Tonic and Condition Tablets—To build up after sickness and to put in bench show form, etc. Price, 60c, postpaid.

Spratt's Worm Capsules—An expellent of Round, Maw and Tape Worms. Price, 60c, postpaid.

Spratt's Worm Capsules for Puppies—May be given with perfect safety to puppies from six weeks old to six months. Price, 60c, postpaid.

Spratt's Distemper Tablets for Toy Dogs and Puppies—Price, 90c, postpaid.

Spratt's Constipation Tablets—A gentle and effective laxative. Price, 60c, postpaid.

Spratt's Worm Capsules for Cats—Price, 60c.

SPRATT'S CAT FOOD

A complete food for cats. Used at the leading catteries throughout the world and daily becoming more popular among the fancy. Cartons, 15c; by mail, 20c.

SPRATT'S FISH CAT FOOD

Use this as a change of diet, especially during the summer months. Cartons, 15c; by mail, 20c.

SPRATT'S MALTED KITTEN FOOD

Thousands of kittens that are somewhat delicate at birth or that are without stamina die for want of proper food and nourishment. For these little fellows we strongly recommend this food. Price, 25c per tin; postpaid to any address, 35c.

CAT NIP MICE

Just the thing for cats to play with; shape and color of a mouse. Made of cloth filled with cat nip leaves. Each, 15c; by mail, 20c. Cat nip leaves per box, 15c; by mail, 20c.

BOOKS

Standard of Perfection—331 pages. Cloth. Price, \$2.00; postage, 13c.

Reliable Poultry Remedies—Points out the cause, describes symptoms and gives simple and tested remedies for all diseases. 84 pages, six by nine inches. Paper. Price, 25c.

Egg Record and Account Book—An easy method of keeping a correct account of expenses and income; also record of eggs laid, set or sold; chicks hatched and sold. 32 pages, five by ten inches. Paper. Price, 25c.

Successful Poultry Keeping—Contains, we believe, more and better practical, reliable information on the subject of "Poultry for Profit" than any other book published. Compiled by the editor of the Reliable Poultry Journal. 176 pages, nine by twelve inches. Illustrated. Paper. Price, \$1.00.

Poultry Houses and Fixtures—Shows plans of low-cost, practical and labor-saving houses, designs for inside fixtures, roosting coops and coops for young chicks, and appliances for the poultry yard. 96 pages, nine by twelve inches. Illustrated. Paper. Price, 50c.

Artificial Incubating and Brooding—Solves all problems of artificial incubating and brooding. Tells how to obtain strong-germed, fertile eggs, etc. Results gained from practical experience. 96 pages, nine by twelve inches. Illustrated. Paper. Price, 50c.

The Chick Book—Tells how to obtain good hatches; how to feed and care for chicks of all ages; how to feed for broilers and roasters and for breeders; how to build coops; gives complete instruction in all work connected with successful chicken growing. 80 pages, nine by twelve inches. Illustrated. Paper. Price 50c.

Eggs and Egg Farms—Is made up of articles from experienced breeders, giving methods of housing, breeding, rearing and feeding to increase egg production; pedigree breeding. 96 pages, nine by twelve inches. Illustrated. Paper. Price, 50c.

Poultry Manual—By F. L. Sewell and Ida T. Tilton. A most practical book. Valuable to every poultry raiser. Paper. Price, 25c.

Poultry Architecture—Compiled by G. B. Fiske. A treatise on poultry houses of all grades and classes, with over 100 illustrations. All practical in design and reasonable in cost. 125 pages. Price, 75c.

Our Farm of Four Acres and the Money We Made By It—Contains much helpful advice, very interestingly written. 126 pages. Paper. Price, 35c.

Ten Acres Enough—Introduction by I. P. Roberts. A practical experience showing how a very small farm may be made to maintain a large family. 225 pages. Cloth. Price \$1.25, postpaid.

Horticulturist's Rule Book—By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A most valuable book of rules, tables and general information to the horticulturist, gardener and farmer. Cloth. Postpaid, \$1.00.

Garden Making—By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A most helpful book for the home or market gardener. 411 pages. Cloth. Price, 75c; 8c postage.

Hints and Helps to Young Gardeners—By Hemenway. A very helpful book for young gardeners. By mail, 10c.

Mushroom Culture—32 pages. Paper. 5¼x8½. Illustrated. Price, 15c, postpaid.

The Onion Book—A brief and concise treatise on onion culture, giving experiences of seventeen practical onion growers of long experience. Paper, 35c.

Vegetable Gardening—By S. B. Green. A manual on growing vegetables for home and market. 122 illustrations. Paper, 60c. Cloth, \$1.25.

Amateur Fruit Growing—By S. B. Green. Tells how to grow fruits of all kinds. Especially valuable for amateurs. Paper, 35c, postpaid.

Strawberry Culture—By M. Crawford. A practical treatise on the growing of strawberries by a practical man. Paper, 25c.

Spraying Crops—By C. M. Weed. A treatise explaining the principles and practice of the application of liquids and powders to plants for destroying insects and fungi. Illustrated. 140 pages. Cloth. Price, 65c, postpaid.

The Practical Fruit Grower—By T. S. Maynard. Just what the beginner needs and the successful fruit man practices. Illustrated. 128 pages. Cloth, 65c, postpaid.

Tomato Culture—By W. W. Tracy. The most complete account of tomato culture ever gotten together. A most valuable book either for the home grower or for commercial purposes. Illustrated. 150 pages. Cloth, 65c, postpaid.

Celery Culture—By W. R. Beattie. A practical guide for beginners and a standard reference for those already engaged in celery culture. Illustrated. 150 pages. 65c, postpaid.

New Onion Culture—By T. Greiner. A new method of growing onions of the largest size and greatest yield. Illustrated. 140 pages. Cloth, 65c, postpaid.

Sweet Potato Culture—By James Fitz. Giving full instructions from starting the plant until harvesting the crop. Cloth. 65c, postpaid.

Asparagus—By F. M. Hexamer. A practical and reliable treatise on the growing of asparagus for home use or the market. Treats fully on every phase of its culture. A most valuable book. Illustrated. 174 pages. Cloth, 65c, postpaid.

Cabbage and Cauliflower—By C. L. Allen. A most practical and valuable book. Illustrated. 128 pages. Cloth, 65c, postpaid.

CUT FLOWER DEPARTMENT

Mail Orders Given Especial Attention

Roses, Carnations, Lily-of-the-Valley Always in Abundance
Violets, Chrysanthemums, Tulips, Narcissus, Daffodils in Season

Flowers for All Occasions

Funeral Emblems and Designs

Guthrie-Lorenz Co.



DES MOINES, IOWA.